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REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB,

TAKEN ON 10TH JANUARY

1868.

Lahore:
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1870.

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BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

REPORT

ON

THE CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB—1868.

(TAKEN ON 10TH JANUARY, 1868.)

Previous Enumerations.

THE first reliable Census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st of January, 1855. The Report on that Census dated Lahore 14th January, 1856, is published in the Records of the Government of India. Foreign Department, No. XI. of 1856.

2. The next Census was intended to be taken in 1864, and preparations for it had made some progress, when the undertaking was stopped by order of the Governor General in Council.

Orders for present Census.

3. In 1867, the Punjab Government recommended to the Supreme Government that a Census be taken early in 1868. The proposal was sanctioned.

4. The Punjab Government entrusted to the Financial Commissioner of the province the duty of supervising the operations.

5. Instructions were accordingly issued by the Financial Commissioner to Commissioners, and District Officers, in a series of Circulars. The orders issued and the forms adopted were based on those of the Census of the N. W. Provinces of 1865, and published in the able Report of that Census compiled by Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. Provinces.

System adopted.

6. For several months previous to the final enumeration, the District Officers and their Subordinates were engaged in compiling preliminary returns of the area and population of their districts. These were thoroughly tested as the work proceeded, and the final enumeration on the night of the 10th of January, 1868, was little more than a formal attestation of these returns, and a correction of some of the figures to the actual facts, as existing on that night.

7. After completion of the Village and District Statements of Area and Land Revenue, the next step taken was to affix numbers to all the houses and enclosures in every town and village in the Province. These numbers were entered in the enumeration lists, and by this means the entries could be tested by the supervising authorities at any time.

8. The orders were that as a rule one Enumerator should be employed for every 100 houses, and one Supervisor for every 20 Enumerators. The Supervisors were usually Government officials. The Enumerators included many Government officials among their number, but were for the most part selected from among the more intelligent Village Officers, Town-warders, (or Mohulladars) and private

inhabitants. In large towns, and in the more advanced rural tracts there was no great difficulty in finding suitable agency. But in the more remote and wild tracts the task was not always so easy.

9. The returns for each Tehseel (or Revenue Sub-division) were examined and compiled by the Tehseeldar, or chief native officer, or under his immediate supervision. The Sub-divisional returns were examined and compiled in the head office of the district, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner.

10. Uniformity was ensured by the distribution of a liberal supply of all the required forms; so that the work of compilation in the sub-divisional and district offices consisted chiefly in transferring to tabular statements the particulars shown in the Abstracts of the Enumerators' Returns.

11. To District Officers was left the duty of testing the general results and clearing up all doubtful points. This was for the most part done with great efficiency.

Returns considered correct.

12. Upon the whole, though absolute correctness cannot be claimed for the returns of a Census even in the most enlightened countries, and still less in a Province where only 22 persons in a thousand can read and write, and where there is in common with most Eastern countries a general tendency among the people to be inaccurate in their statements of the simplest facts, the general belief among those who have had the most intimate connection with the preparation of the Returns of this Census is, that they are for all practical purposes correct.

Demeanour of the people.

13. The demeanour of the people, during the progres of the enquiry and on the night of the final enumeration, was all that could be desired. At an early stage of the proceedings, meetings of the native officials and principal inhabitants had been convened by the District Officers, and the nature and objects of the Census were fully explained. To this precaution, and to the general confidence of the people in the character and intentions of their rulers, may be ascribed the absence of all feelings of alarm. In a few instances, idle rumours regarding the intentions of the Government had been circulated, but if credited at all, it was only by small sections of the community, and for a very limited time. It was feared that the people might be reluctant to give a correct and complete account of their circumstances, and more especially, with regard to the number and ages of their females. But as far as officers have expressed any opinion on the subject, it is, that the people evinced no such feeling, and that on the contrary, they did all they could to facilitate the enquiries.

Classification of ages

14. The weakest point in the Returns is, perhaps, that relating to the number of persons of both sexes, between the ages of 12 and 18. Many females, who should have been entered in this class, were doubtless returned as "adults," and in many cases, as "children." There was probably a reluctance to disclose the number of *marriageable* females. The errors, however, are not such as to vitiate the general results. But in any future Census, it would be better either to record the exact age of individuals above 12, or to consider them all as adults.

15. It would be well also to ascertain the number of married, and unmarried of both sexes, and of widowers and widows. In the absence of statistics of this kind and of reliable records of Births and Deaths for the Province, no very safe conclusions can be come to on the difficult questions of the proportions of the sexes towards each other, and of children to adults. These matters, however, will be treated of in the proper place.

16. The form of Enumerator's Return adopted in this Census was as follows :—

FORM OF ENUMERATOR'S RETURN.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9				10	11	12
Name of Village or Township.	No. of enclosure.	No. of House.	Name of head of the family and of visitors.	Caste or Tribe.	Religion.	Occupation.	MALES.				FEMALES.				How many can read and write.	Number Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Lepers or Insane.	REMARKS.
							Adults (above 18.)	Youths (12 to 18.)	Children (below 12.)	Total.	Adults (above 18.)	Young women (12 to 18.)	Children (below 12.)	Total.			

N. B.—Enter separately under remarks the No. Blind, &c., &c., in column 11.

Abstract of Enumerator's Return.

1	2	3
Total males. Column 8.	Total females. Column 9.	Total Columns 8 and 9.

NOTES.

No. 1. *No.* 2. *No.* 3.

Caste.	No. of each	Religion.	No. of each	Occupation.	No. of each

17. The enquiry extended to the number of blind, deaf, insane, &c. This information having once been ascertained it would be well in future returns to avoid encumbering the Enumerator's form with these facts. There were probably no questions connected with the Census which caused more irritation and astonishment in the minds of the people, especially of the more respectable classes, than the reiterated enquiries as to whether there were any insane or otherwise afflicted persons in their households. But the number of persons who can read and write is too important a question to be omitted in any Census. Enumerator's Return.

18. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the entire fabric of a Census depends upon the headings of the Enumerator's Form, and in any future Census this is the most essential point to be looked to.

19. The District Returns were forwarded to Commissioners' offices to be further examined and compared, and to be compiled in the form of Divisional Returns. Reports and returns—when submitted.

Dates on which Commissioners' Reports were received, and dates of Deputy Commissioners' Reports therewith forwarded.

Commissioners.	Date of receipt.	Deputy Commrs.	Date of Report.
1. Hissar, ...	1st June, 1868	Hissar, ...	2nd April. 1868.
		Rohtuk, ...	27th do.
		Sirsa, ...	5th May, 1868.
2. Jullundur,...	11th June, 1868.	Jullundhur, ...	25th April, 1868.
		Hoosiarpoor, ...	21st do.
		Kangra, ...	11th do.
3. Derajat, ...	6th July, 1868.	*No District reports were submitted.*	
4. Peshawur,...	11th Augt., 1868.	Peshawur, ...	23rd May, 1868.
		Kohat, ...	2nd April, 1868.
		Huzara, ...	8th do.
5. R. Pindee,...	18th Sept., 1868.	R. Pindee, ...	22nd April, 1868.
		Jhelum, ...	25th Jany 1869.
		Goojrat. ...	18th June, 1868.
		Shahpoor, ...	1st May, 1868.
6. Mooltan, ...	24th Sept., 1868.	Mooltan, ...	30th May, 1868.
		Jhung, ...	24th June, 1868.
		Montgomery, ...	9th May, 1868.
		Mozufferguth,...	9th April, 1868.
7. Amritsur, ...	25th Novr., 1868.	Amritsur, ...	20th June, 1868.
		Sealkote, ...	11th May, 1868.
		Goordaspur, ...	7th Augt. 1868.
8. Ambala, ...	11th Feby., 1869.	Umballa, ...	16th April, 1868.
		Loodiana, ...	28th do.
		Simla, ...	17th July, 1868.
9. Delhie, ...	22nd do.	Delhie, ...	8th Octr. 1868.
		Goorgaon, ...	22nd May, 1868.
		Kurnal, ...	9th do.
10. Lahore, ...	26th April, 1869.	Lahore, ...	1st Feby. 1869.
		Ferozpoor, ...	19th June, 1868.
		Goojranwala, ...	23rd May, 1868.

20. The Reports of Commissioners reached the Central Office on the dates marginally noted.

21. The dates of the District Reports forwarded with them are also here stated.

22. The Divisional and District Returns were all examined and corrected in the Central Office. In the course of this work numerous explanations had to be called for from District Officers. The General Returns for the Province could not be completed till the last of the Divisional Returns had been received, which was not till 26th April, 1869; after that, no time was lost in pushing on the work. The General Returns were completed in July, and the present report, for which materials had been previously collected, was commenced at once and, practically, completed early in August, 1869. Progress of the works in the Central Office.

23. The General Statements prepared in the Central Office are as follows:— General Statements described.

I. Area and Population—according to Divisions and Districts, showing separately Sikhs, Hindoos, Mahomedans and "Others,"

under the head of males, females, adults, youths and children, and the number of persons per square mile in each District.

Annexed to the Statement are also 2 appendices: (1) showing the number of Europeans and Eurasians and (2) the number of deaf, blind, insane, &c. To these were subsequently added four abstract statements showing the details of adults and children in the different religions in a clearer form.

II. **Land Revenue and area**—showing details of cultivation, and rates of assessment for each district.

Annexed to this is an explanatory Memo. showing how the details of unassessed land have been dealt with.

III. **Castes and Tribes** (in each district.)

IIIA. **Religions,** showing the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, &c., in each district: with an appendix showing where the chumars (or sweepers) have been included.

IV. **Occupations,** showing males and females under each head, and also total agricultural and non-agricultural in each district.

V. **Houses** and average number of persons per house.

VI. **Towns and villages** in—8 classes—with population of all towns above 5,000 inhabitants.

VII. **Percentages, proportions and averages.**

24. These Statements are very similar to those in the North-West Provinces Census Report

Comparative Statements.

25 It has not been found possible to prepare any general statements comparing the statistics of the present Census with those of the former Census of 1854, as the area of the Province, and of Districts, has changed so considerably; and the former returns are not suitable for the purpose. But wherever the circumstances are such as to admit of comparisons being made, this has been done in the body of the Report.

Order of subjects.

26. The order of subjects in the present Report, however, will not be exactly that of the above-named statements, nor that followed in the North-West Provinces Report. The object desired is to put together in a compact form, for the information of the general reader a few of the main *facts* of the Census; then to give *details* of the *land* and the *people* in different tracts, and according to various classes; and lastly, to discuss some of the *theories* connected with the subject.

27. The order will therefore be as follows:

General Results.

Area.

Cultivation.

Towns and Villages.

Houses.

Religions.

Castes.

Occupations.

Miscellaneous classes.

Age.

Sex.

Female infanticide.

GENERAL RESULTS.

General Statement. No. 1.

Area and population of the Punjab—(by Districts)

28. The population of the Punjab is 17,611,498. The number of Europeans, including the Military, is 17,574, or about one to every 1,000 Natives.

Of the total population

9,595,434	are	males, and
8,016,064	„	females.

The proportion of males to females is 54·48 to 45·52. The excess of males is 8·96 per cent.

Of the total population

22,154	are	Christians.
9,337,685	„	Mahomedans.
6,112,087	„	Hindoos.
1,144,090	„	Sikhs.
36,190	„	Buddists and Jains.
959,292	„	Of other sects.
17,611,498		

The Mahomedans form 53·02 per cent. of the total population.
The Hindoos, 34·78 per cent.
The Sikhs, 6·50 per cent.

The average population per square mile is 172·95.

The number of	Divisions is, ...	10
„	of Districts, ...	32
„	of Tehseels, ...	131
„	of Pergunnahs, ...	214
„	of Mouzahs or Villages, ...	35,740

The average population per village is 492·77.

The number of houses is 4,124,857 and the average number of persons per house is 4·27.

AREA.

29. The area of the Punjab is 101,829 square miles. The area of the North-West Provinces is only 83,379 square miles.

Territorial Changes.

30. At the time of the former Census of the Punjab in 1855, the area was 81,625, square miles. There is an accession of 20,204 square miles. Most of this is owing to the transfer of the Delhi and Hissar divisions from the North-West Provinces. The area of these two divisions is 14,073 square miles,

Delhi, ...	5,595
Hissar, ...	8,478
	14,073

There remains a difference of 6,131 square miles to be accounted for.

31. The greatest difference is found in the Kangra District which was formerly stated to have an area of 3,207 square miles, and has now 8,762 square miles, or 5,555 more than before. The increase is chiefly due to the inclusion in the present area of the large Jagheers of the Rajas of Goleir, Nadown, Seeba and Rai Gyan Sing, and also to more correct measurements in the recent settlement. The area of Mooltan has increased, owing to the inclusion of waste land which was not measured formerly. The areas of Shahpore and Rawul Pindee are largely increased owing to better measurements of waste lands in the new Settlements. These circumstances are sufficient to account for the increase of area of the Province. The remaining territorial changes are merely such as affect the area of districts.

Size of Districts.

32. The average area of each district is greater than that of the North-West Provinces, but less than that of other Provinces, as the following table will show:—

	Average area of a District.	
Punjab, ...	3,182	Square miles.
N. W. Provinces, ...	2,324	"
Central Provinces,...	4,611	"
Bengal, ...	3,518	"
Madras, ...	6,458	"
Bombay, ...	4,440	"

33. The Kangra district is exceptionally large, owing to the inclusion of the Jagheers already mentioned, and also to its containing extensive mountain tracts.

34. The following districts have areas considerably above the average:—

Dera Ismail Khan, ...	7,096	Square miles.
Montgomery, ...	5,576	"
Rawul Pindee, ...	6,215	"
Mooltan, ...	5,881	"
Jhung, ...	5,712	"
Shahpore, ...	4,698	"
Jhelum, ...	3,909	"

Every one of these Districts contains a large area of Waste or Grazing land.

DENSITY.

35. The average population per square mile in the entire province is 172·95. The averages for other Provinces are as follows:—

N. W. Provinces, ...	361
Bengal, ..	311
Bombay, ...	156
Madras, ..	170
Central Provinces, ..	79
Berar, ...	128

36. The average of the Punjab in the former Census was 155·80 per square mile. The density has therefore greatly increased, but is still far below the average of the N. W. Provinces and Bengal. The average is very little below that of France. The averages of other countries (taken from para. 36 of Mr. Plowden's Report on the Census of the N. W. Provinces) are as follows :—

	Per square mile.
France,	.. 178
Holland,	.. 255
Belgium,	.. 400
Austria,	.. 152
Italy,	.. 191
Prussia,	.. 159
England,	.. 344
Scotland,	.. 99

37. The Punjab takes about a middle place between the thickly and the thinly populated countries of Europe. It ranks after

Belgium,
Saxony,
Holland,
France,
England,
Italy,

and before

Switzerland,
Bavaria,
Portugal,
Hanover,
Denmark,
Sweden,
Turkey,
Norway,
Prussia,
Spain,
Greece.

38. The differences of density between Districts, and also between, Divisions are very great.

In order of density the 10 Divisions stand as follows :—

	Average per square mile.
Umritsur, Division,	.. 513
Umballa, do.,	.. 412
Delhi, do.,	.. 342
Lahore, do.,	.. 210
Jullundher, do.,	.. 203
Hissar, do.,	.. 145
Peshawur, do.,	.. 133
Rawul Pindee, do.,	.. 131
Derajat, do.,	.. 77
Mooltan, do.,	.. 73

If the Kangra District be excluded the Jullundhur Division would have an average of 507 per square mile, which is very little below that of Umritsur.

39. The Divisions are for the most part composed of Districts not very dissimilar from each other.

40. The Area and Population of Simla are so small that they do not materially affect the average of the Umballa Division.

41. The most thickly populated parts of the Province are comprised in the Divisions of Umritsur, Jullundhur and Umballa, or that tract of country lying between the Beas and the Sutlej rivers. The Lahore and Delhi Divisions come next in order. In the Rawul Pindee Division, the Goojrat District is much better populated than the others. All these tracts are within the influence of the great rivers and at no great distance from the Himalayan Range, and consequently, within the regions where the rain-fall is greatest and most regular.

RAIN-FALL.

42. In order of rain-fall the Divisions stand as follows:

Jullundhur,

Umballa,

Umritsur,

Delhi,

Rawul Pindee,

Lahore,

Peshawur,

Hissar,

Derajat,

Mooltan.

43. The average of the first three Divisions, and of Rawul Pindee, is raised by their having hilly districts within them. In the other portions of these Divisions, and in Delhi and Lahore, the average rain-fall for a series of years is very much the same. The Peshawur Division is peculiar. The Huzara District is hilly and the rain-fall is pretty heavy. The Peshawur Valley is irrigated to a great extent by hill streams. The rain-fall is small. The Hissar Division has not half the average rain-fall of the Sub-Himmalayan Tracts. The Mooltan and Derajat Divisions have not a fourth of that average A line drawn from a little below Bunnoo on the North-West Frontier, curving slightly northwards, so as to include the southern portions of the Shahpore, Goojranwala, Lahore and Ferozepore Districts, and ending on the River Jumna, a little south of Delhi, would cut off the rainy from the rainless regions of the Punjab. The Districts above this line will as a rule be found to be the most highly populated, and those below it, the least so.

44. The order of Districts as regards density of population is as follows :—

Density of different Districts, and rates of assessment.

	Per Square Mile.	Land Revenue per acre. on Total Area.	*On Cultivation.
1. Jullundhur,	596	1 8 7	1 15 5
2. Umritsur,	532	0 15 7	1 7 1
3. Sealkote,	510	0 15 5	1 8 0
4. Delhi,	496	1 2 4	1 13 1
5. Goordaspore,	489	1 0 10	1 7 8
6. Hooshyarpore,	450	1 0 0	1 11 10
7. Loodiana,	429	1 1 1	1 6 2
8. Umballa,	394	0 12 7	1 7 7
9. Goorgaon,	345	0 13 11	1 1 1
10. Goojrat,	324	0 6 8	0 14 5
11. Rohtuk,	294	0 12 3	1 0 0
12. Peshawur,	271	0 10 3	1 0 4
13. Kurnal,	264	0 9 4	1 6 1
14. Lahore,	217	0 3 11	0 8 9
15. Goojranwala,	207	0 5 6	0 15 3
16. Ferozepore,	204	0 5 6	0 9 4
17. Hissar,	136	0 3 0	0 5 10
18. Jhelum,	128	0 3 11	0 12 8
19. Huzara,	122	0 1 9	0 11 10
20. D. G Khan,	118	0 3 6	1 6 10
21. Rawul Pindee,	114	0 2 11	0 12 2
22. Mozuffergurh,	98	0 4 2	1 6 1
23. Bunnoo,	91	0 3 2	0 14 8
24 Kangra,	87	0 2 5	1 7 0
25. Mooltan,	80	0 2 3	0 13 8
26. Shahpore,	78	0 1 11	0 15 6
27. Sirsa,	68	0 1 6	0 3 4
28. Montgomery,	64	0 1 5	0 9 7
29. Jhung,	60	0 1 3	0 11 0
30. D. I. Khan,	55	0 1 1	0 9 11
31. Kohat,	51	0 1 8	1 1 3
The Simla District is exceptional,		1 5 5	1 6 10

* *Note.*—Exclusive of cultivation in Revenue free lands.

45. The rates of land Revenue paid correspond in some degree with the density of the population and the presumable fertility of the land. But there are some remarkable variations.

46. Jullundhur pays the highest rate per acre of total area as well as of cultivation. But Dera Ismail Khan which pays the lowest rate on total area (1 anna 1 pie) pays 9 annas 11 pies on cultivation, which is a higher rate than Lahore, Ferozepore, Hissar, Sirsa, and Montgomery.

47. The rate per acre of total area will of course vary according to the character of the country.

48. Kangra pays only 2 annas 5 pie on total area, but though the population is spare the cultivation is good, and owing to the heavy rain-fall and the numerous hill streams it can bear a pretty high rate. It pays Rs. 1-7 on cultivation. There are 24 Districts that pay less than this on cultivation.

49. Of the 31 Districts, 15 pay less than Rupee 1 per Acre of cultivation, and 16 pay from 1 to Rs. 2. With the exception of Goojrat, which contains a considerable area of grazing land, all the Districts, containing a population of upwards of 250 per square mile, pay from Rs. 1 to 2 per acre of cultivation.

50. Of the 10 districts containing less than 100 per square mile only 3 (Mozuffergurh, Kangra and Kohat) pay more than Rupee 1 per acre of cultivation. Mozuffergurh has the advantage of a system of Inundation canals. The special circumstances of Kangra have already been adverted to. What the reasons for a high rate in Kohat may be does not at present appear. The settlement is summary. The rate on total area is very low. The concentration of cultivation possibly allows of a high rate. There has been a considerable increase of cultivation in that District.

51. As regards the other seven Districts, there is considerable correspondence between their low rate of population and their low rate of Land Revenue.

Density compared with other Provinces.

52. Comparing the Districts of the Punjab with those of the N. W. Provinces, it will be seen, that of the 34 Districts in the latter, only 5 contain a population of less than 200 per square mile, while three contain a population above the highest rate in the Punjab. In the Punjab, there are 15 Districts with a population of less than 200 per square mile, and these comprise about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the entire area of the Province. This readily accounts for the great difference between the average rate of population for the two Provinces.

North-Western Provinces,	361
Punjab,	172 95
Difference,	188·05

53 In the North-Western Provinces, there are 21 Districts with a population above 400 per square mile. In the Punjab, there are only 7 such Districts. There are only 16 Districts with a population of above 200 per square mile, and these comprise only one-third of the area of the Province.

54. In the Central Provinces the highest rate of population is 176 per square mile, and out of 18 Districts there are 7 with a population of less than 100 per square mile.

CULTIVATION.

55. An explanatory memorandum has been prepared for all Districts, (except Bunnoo, in which some of the details are wanting,) to show what lands have been included in columns 9 and 10 of General Statement, No. II. (Minhai or unassessed Lands). Columns 7 and 8 of that Statement show the Malgoozaree or area paying Revenue to Government. Where the Revenue is assigned to Jagheerdars, &c , the area is included in columns 9 and 10. But in calculating the average rates of assessment per acre, shown in columns 12, 13 and 14, the proportion of cultivated and barren area in Jagheer Lands has been taken into Account. The principle is, that to ascertain the rate of assessment per acre *paid by the people*, it is immaterial whether they pay their Revenue to the Government direct, or to an Assign of Government. But in considering the Area included in columns 7 to 10, it is necessary to discriminate between the classes of which it is composed.

Revenue Free Area.

56. So large an area in the Punjab is assigned to Jagheerdars that it would have been better to have had Sub-Divisions under each heading in columns 7 to 10, showing Khalsa, (or Land paying Revenue to Government,) and Jagheer (or Land paying Revenue to the assigns of Government.) Instead of this, the latter is all included in column 9, which is headed Lakhiraj, subordinate to the heading,

"Unassessed." But this includes cultivated and culturable land, assigned to Jagheerdars, which is not, strictly speaking, unassessed. It is for the most part assessed just like Khalsa land, but the assessment goes to the assigns of Government instead of direct to the Government itself.

57. The area of barren land under the head of Lakhiraj, as will be seen from column 5 of the explanatory memo., is 1,824,353 acres, while the barren land belonging to Government, or villages paying Revenue to Government is 28,008,034 acres: in this, however, are included Rukh lands, of which about 3⅓ millions of acres are culturable, but not at present cultivated.

Proportion of cultivation in total area.

58. Of the total area of 65 millions of acres in the Province about 6¼ millions are included in Jagheers, or Revenue assignments. Of this 6¼ millions, nearly 3 millions are cultivated, 1½ millions are culturable and 1,800,000 are barren.

59. Of the remaining 58¾ millions of acres, which constitute the area paying Revenue to Government:

18 millions are cultivated.
12¾ millions are culturable.
28 millions are barren.

Total, .. 58¾

Total area as given in independent returns.

60. In a Statement prepared for the Annual Administration Report of the Government and for the Annual Report of the Revenue Department for 1867-68, in the form (I. E) prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, the cultivated area of the Province is stated at 20,757,735 acres. The total area assessed is given at 61,292,565 acres, which is equal to 95,769 square miles.

61. The Annual Statement of Revenue Assignments (No. XII.) in the Revenue Report for the same year gives the area of Land Assigned at 4,504,094 acres, which is equal to 7,037 square miles.

95,769
7,037
102,806

The two together would give very nearly the total area of the Province, as represented in the Census Statements.

62. But the correct explanation of the difference is more probably that given in para. 31 regarding the increase of area over former Census, that is, that the Kangra District now includes a large Jagheer area (between 5 and 6,000 square miles) which was not formerly included.

63. There is also a slight difference in the average rates for the Province, which is sufficiently accounted for by the above difference in area.

	Imperial Return.				*Census Statement.*			
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rate per acre on Cultivation,	...	1	0	9	...	1	0	4
Ditto on Malgoozaree area,	...	0	10	4	...	0	9	6
Ditto on Total area,	...	0	5	8	...	0	5	4

Mode of ascertaining the proportion of cultivation in different Districts.

64. In order to ascertain the progress of cultivation and to compare one District with another, it will, as regards average assessment per acre of cultivation, be sufficient for all practical purposes to examine the rates on the area paying Revenue to Government, as stated in cols. 13 and 14 of General Statement No. II. But as regards the percentage of cultivation, it was found necessary, during

the progress of this Report, to have another column (47) added to Statement No. VII., to show the percentage including *Jagheer* cultivation. There are many Districts in which there is a large proportion of Jagheer Area, the exclusion of which would lead to very erroneous conclusions.

Importance of considering the extent of Jagheer cultivation.

65. For instance, the District of Umballa is well populated (394 per square mile,) has a good rain-fall, and pays a high rate on cultivation (Re 1-7-7) but its percentage of Khalsa cultivation on total area is only 28·35. It has a large area assigned to Jagheerdars (the disfranchised chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States,) and a percentage of 49·71 appears under the head of Lakhiraj. The entire Lakhiraj is 836,060 acres of which 476,290 are cultivated, which is almost exactly equal to the area of Revenue paying land under cultivation. The percentage of cultivation, including Jagheer cultivation, is therefore 56·67, which is not far below other Districts similarly situated.

Of the Total Area of the Province 32·11 per cent., (including Jagheer Cultivation,) is cultivated, which is about one third of the Province, or 21 millions out of 65 millions of acres, as already stated.

Statistics of Cultivation in different Districts.

66. To see whether there is any correspondence between the extent of cultivation and the rate of population, a few Districts will now be taken from the beginning and the end of the list given at para. 44 that is, of the most populous Districts and of the least populous Districts.

		Population per square mile.	*Percentage of Cultivation (including Jagheer.)*	*Culturable (including Jagheer.)*
1.	Jullundhur,	596	79·77	6·57
2.	Umritsur,	532	70·46	14·03
3.	Sealkote,	510	64·29	15·21
4.	Delhi,	496	64·76	14·98
5.	Goordaspore,	488	72 30	6·87
6.	Hooshyarpore,	450	56·30	4·69
25.	Mooltan,	80	16·54	18·98
36.	Shahpore,	78	13·63	56·39
27.	Sirsa,	68	43·27	48·50
28.	Montgomery,	64	14·97	16·44
29.	Jhung,	60	11·08	63·49
30.	Dera Ismail Khan,	55	11·93	29·27

Importance of considering culturable area.

67. It is not sufficient to consider what proportion of the Total Area is cultivated, it must also be seen what proportion of culturable land remains uncultivated; for it may be that when the percentage of cultivation is low, the remaining portion of the District is utterly unculturable and cultivation has nearly reached its utmost limit.

68. Now all the Districts with a population above 450 per square mile have from 56 to 80 per cent. of cultivation, and only from 4 to 15 per cent. of culturable land, remaining uncultivated. The Districts with the lowest population, 80 per square mile and under, excluding Sirsa, have only from 11 to 16½ per cent. of cultivation, and from 16 to 63½ per cent. of culturable land, remaining uncultivated.

69. The District of Sirsa, though its population is only 68 per square mile, has the high rate of 43·27 per cent. of cultivation. But

then it has a residue of 48½ per cent. of culturable land, or in other words, though including Jagheer more than 91 per cent., of the District is capable of cultivation, the inhabitants have not yet been able to cultivate half of this area.

70. This part of the subject is important in connection with the question of the possible increase of the population, and the direction in which this may reasonably be looked for.

71. In Jullundhur out of a total area of 853,092 acres no less than 735,700 are either cultivated or culturable (taking Lakhiraj into account.) The population is 794,764. There is therefore not an acre a head available for the people. But only 407,970 or a little more than half the people are agriculturists. They have therefore less than 2 acres each on an average.

72. According to the percentages in column 47, of Statement VII, the order of the Districts is as follows (excluding Simla which is of a special character, and Bunnoo, of which the details are not available.)

Order of Districts as regards percentage of cultivation, including Jagheer cultivation.

Loodiana,	...	82·16	Sirsa,	...	43 27
Jullundhur,	...	79 77	Lahore,	...	42 13
Rohtuk,	...	77 76	Goojranwala,	...	35 29
Goorgaon,	...	77 8	Jhelum,	...	30·52
Goordaspore,	...	72·30	Rawul Pindee,	...	24·6
Umritsur,	...	70·46	Mozuffergurh,	...	18 82
Ferozepore,	...	65 7	Huzara,	...	16·87
Delhi,	...	64.76	Mooltan,	...	16 54
Sealkote,	...	64 29	Dera Ghazee Khan,	...	15·98
Peshawur,	...	57·19	Montgomery,	...	14·97
Umballa,	...	56 67	Shahpore,	...	13·63
Hooshyarpore,	...	56 30	Dera Ismail Khan,	...	11·93
Hissar,	...	52 60	Jhung,	...	11·8
Goojrat,	...	51·56	Kangra,	...	9·9
Kurnal,	...	43·37	Kohat,	...	8·85
			Average,	...	32·11

73. The cultivated and culturable area of the whole Province is 38,687,434 acres, thus:—

Cultivated Khalsa,	...	...	...	...	18,022,859
Culturable, „	...	...	..	...	12,852,821
Cultivated Jaghoer,	...	...	...	...	2,909,058
Culturable „	...	...	...	...	1,504,498
Cultivated Rukh,	...	...	...	...	71,376
Culturable „	...	...	...	...	3,326,822
			TOTAL,	..	38,687,434

74. The population is about 17½ millions. There is therefore an area of a little over 2 acres available for each individual, or nearly 4 acres for each Agriculturist.

Area per head of population.

75. But the Agricultural population have only cultivated 21 millions of acres out of the culturable area of 38½ millions, or in other words each agriculturist has only cultivated 2⅙ acres out of nearly 4 available for him.

Prospects of increase of population.

76. Where, as in Jullundhur, the land already under cultivation gives only 2 acres to each agriculturist, and there is only a very small area of culturable land left, there is not much margin for an increase of the rural population, except by an increased yield being obtained from the soil by means of a higher system of cultivation. The town population however would not be liable to the same restrictions.

77. Although there may be nearly 4 acres of culturable land available for each agriculturist in the Punjab, much would require to be done before this land could all be actually cultivated. A great portion of it is situated far away from the centres of trade and from the lines of communication. Very little of the uncultivated area is at present within the reach of Canals, or of wells—or even of rain. The extension of population in such tracts can only be looked for when they come within the reach of these ameliorating influences.

Rates of increase of population.

78. It will be useful here to consider how far the population has increased since the last Census in the more favored and the less favored Districts respectively, or what the respective rates of increase are in Districts where there is ample room for expansion on all sides and in those in which there is not.

79. It will be convenient to select those Districts in which there has been the least change of area, or in which the change of area has been carefully allowed for in the District Reports.

	Remaining Culturable Area.	*Population 1853 per square mile.*	*Population 1868.*	*Percentage of Increase.*
Jullundhur,	6 57 per cent.,	513	596	16
Loodiana,	10 84 „	383	429	12
Umritsur,	14·03 „	437	532	21
Ferozepore,	26·43 „	187	204	19
Hoosbyarpore,	4 69 „	384	450	18
Goordaspore,	6·87 „	470	488	13
Goojrat,	28 59 „	270	324	20
Jhung,	63·49 „	44	60	36
Mooltan,	18·98 „	73	80	9½
Lahore,	31 65 „	00	00	12·8

80. With regard to Mooltan it may be noted that though the boundaries of the District are said to be the same, the area is greater than in the former Census, owing to better measurement of wastes. Had the same area been taken the present population would have been more than 80 per square mile. The Deputy Commissioner represents the increase as being 14·62 per cent. But he arrives at this by adding up the increase in five Tehseels, and dividing by 5, instead of taking the increase per square mile on the whole District.

81. In Lahore the boundaries have changed considerably, and a comparison of the increase per square mile would not be quite correct. But the Deputy Commissioner, by a calculation of the figures of selected places, and allowing for changes of area, shows that the increase has been 12·8 per cent., which is very much the same result as that arrived at, after careful enquiry, by the Deputy Commissioner of Goordaspore.

82. The highly cultivated and populated Districts of Jullundhur, Hooshyarpore and Umritsur have increased 16, 18, and 21 per cent, respectively. Lahore, Goordaspore and Loodiana have increased at a uniform rate of 12 to 13 per cent. Jhung shows an increase of 36 per cent, but though the area of the District is nearly the same as in 1853, this is merely because the former area was under-estimated. The District has been enlarged by the addition of 145 villages from Shahpore, Mozuffergurh, &c, the population of which, thrown over the same total area, gives an increase per square mile which is apparent and not real. Mooltan is a fair specimen of a thinly peopled District with a margin of spare culturable land. Population here has increased much less than in more favored Districts.

83. It must be remembered that no Statistics are available to show the rates of increase from year to year. During recent years a great impulse has been given to some Districts by the introduction of Canals. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore notices that cultivation in that District has increased by 26½ per cent., chiefly on this account. The Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery notices that the increase of population has been greatest in tracts under the influence of Canals.

Cultivation has made more advance than population.

84. But whatever the reasons for the increase in different Districts may be, and whether the increase has taken place steadily from year to year, or at an increased rate during later years, the total results show that the population per square mile has increased about 11½ per cent ; while the percentage of cultivation to total area has increased from 24·40 to 32·11, or about 31·60 per cent.

85. Owing to the numerous changes in the area of Districts, it is impossible to give a detailed Statement of the rates of increase in each District. The information can only be obtained in a general way from an examination of selected instances, such as those above noted.

86. The Assistant Commissioner of Loodiana finds that the average area of cultivated land held by each person has increased from 1 66 acre to 1·83, and he comes to the conclusion that though the population as a rule expands in proportion to the increase of cultivation, the increase of cultivation is greater than the increase of population. The statistics above given bear out the correctness of this conclusion.

87. It is generally admitted that the denser the population, the slower is the rate of increase.

88. In the North-West Provinces, the cultivation in the six Regulation Divisions is shown to have increased 11·26 per cent. The cultivated area of the North-West Provinces is 51 26 per cent. That of the Punjab is only 32 11 per cent. But even if the remaining 22 per cent. of culturable area and a portion of the 45½ per cent. of nominally barren area were to be brought under cultivation, there would still remain a vast area of unculturable desert. It is hopeless to expect that the Punjab will ever be populated to anything like the same extent as the North-West Provinces and Bengal.

89. As long as there is a large margin of culturable land in the Punjab, it is probable that population will increase, but as the limit of cultivation is approached, the rate of increase of population will

fall off. When cultivation has reached its utmost possible limit, population can only increase by the application of higher systems of cultivation and the development of other sources of industry. But the limit of cultivation will depend greatly on the possibility of extending the means of irrigation. Much of the land now classed as barren is only so for want of water.

90. Although the area of the remaining Districts (not included in para. 79) has undergone considerable change, the average population per square mile will give a tolerably correct idea of the relative increase of population.

District.	*Population per square mile in* 1853.	*Population per square mile in* 1868.	*Difference per cent.* *Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Umballa, ...	427	394	0	8
Kangra, ...	224	87	0	62
Lahore, ...	209	217	4	0
Goojranwalla, ...	147	207	29	0
Sealkote, ...	475	510	7	0
Rawul Pindee, ...	92	114	20	0
Jhelum, ..	80	128	38	0
Shahpore, ...	75	78	4	0
Montgomery, ...	74	64	0	14
Peshawur, ..	194	271	29	0
Huzara, ...	122	122	0	0
Kohat, ...	36	51	30	0
Dera Ghaze Khan,...	60	118	50	0
P. D. Khan, ...	88	55	0	38

GENERAL STATEMENT VI. TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

91. In 1853, the number of towns and villages in the Punjab was 28,879. The number is now 35,740, or 6,861 more. The Delhi and Hissar Divisions now contain 4,800 villages. The increase in the number of villages in the rest of the Punjab is therefore 2,061.

92. A few districts will now be compared in which there has been the least change of area.

	No. of Villages in 1853.	*No. of Villages in* 1868.		*Difference.*
Jullundhur, ...	1,238	... 1,268	... +	30
Loodiana, ...	903	... 879	... —	24
Umritsur, ...	1,466	... 1,574	... +	108
Ferozepore, ...	1,086	... 1,312	... +	226
Hooshyarpore, ..	2,202	... 2,188	... —	18
Goojrat, ...	1,347	... 1,429	... +	82
...	8,242	... 8,646	... +	446 -42
...		...	... —	42
...		Increase, ...	...	404

Expansion of Towns.

93. In these 6 districts there has been an increase of 404 villages. But in the case of Loodiana and Hooshyarpore there was a decrease of 24 and 18 villages respectively. In Loodiana the District Report shows that in 1853 there were 48 uninhabited villages included in the total. In the present Census no villages are recorded as uninhabited: so that there has been an actual increase of inhabited villages to the number of 24. The number of villages with from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants has increased from 112 to 144. The number with a population below 1,000 has decreased from 738 to 731.

94. In Hooshyarpore the decrease in the number of villages is probably owing to the transfer of a small tract of territory to the Raja of Kuppoorthulla. The number of villages in Ferozepore shows a larger increase than elsewhere. This is owing chiefly to the inclusion of the Mumdote Elaqa. In Umritusr the increase is also large, but it is not out of proportion to the increase of population. In the other Districts the increase is only what may be expected from the expansion of the population and of cultivation.

Increase of population greater in towns than in the country.

95. General Statement VI. contains a list of all the towns with a population of more than 5,000, which are 150 in number. The Census Report of 1853 contains a list of 44 of the chief towns. A comparison of the population 21 of the chief towns in that list with their present population shows a large increase. The total population of these towns amounted in 1853 to 631,598. It now amounts to 710,632, or an increase of 12½ per cent.; this is exclusive of the cantonments of Umballa, Jullundhur, Ferozepore and Sealkote, which now contain a population of 59,057. These figures seem to show that the increase of population has been greater in the large centres of trade and civilization than in the rural tracts.

96. The Statement of Towns and Villages in the former Census Report shows villages down to a limit of 1,000 inhabitants. The present Census shows them down to 200 inhabitants. In 1853 there were 26,210 villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants. There are now, excluding the Delhi and Hissar divisions, 28,127, or 1,917 more. In 1853 there were 2,124 villages or towns with a population of from 1,000 to 5,000. There are now, excluding Delhi and Hissar 2,694, or 570 more. Similarly the towns with from 5 to 10,000 inhabitants have increased from 77 to 81. The towns with from 10,000 to 50,000 have increased from 31 to 34, and those with upwards of 50,000 from 3 to 5.

Uninhabited Villages.

97. The total increase of inhabited towns is thus 2,496. But the total increase of all towns and villages, excluding Delhi and Hissar, was shown above to be 2,061. The difference of 435 is owing to the inclusion in the former Census of villages which were then uninhabited. These have not been separately shown in the General Returns of the present Census. If any villages are now uninhabited, as is probably the case, though to a less extent than formerly, they have been included with the inhabited villages.

98. In the former Census no uninhabited villages whatever were shown in the Divisions of Mooltan, Leia and Peshawur. They appeared only in the Districts of :—

Umballa, ...	91
Loodiana, ...	48
Ferozepore, ...	94
Hoosharpore, ...	79
Umritsur, ...	92
Goojrat, ...	30
TOTAL, ...	434

There seems no reason why these Districts should contain so many uninhabited villages, while others similarly circumstanced contained none at all. It is evident that no uniformity was observed in the former Census as regards this point.

99. In 1853, Umritsur was the largest town in the Punjab. The largest now is Delhi.

Increase of population of Chief Towns.

100. The present and former populations of the chief towns are as follows:—

	1853.	1868.
Delhi, ...		154,417
Umritsur, ...	122,184	135,813
Lahore and suburbs, ...	94,143	98,924
Peshawur, ...	53,205	58,555
Mooltan and suburbs,...	40,140	56,826
*Umballa, ...	21,962	26,622
*Julundhur, ...	28,422	33,673
*Loodiana, ...	47,191	39,983
*Ferozepore, ...	12,032	20,592
*Sealkote, ...	19,249	25,327
Buttala, ...	26,308	28,725
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	21,097	24,906
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	15,899	20,123
Goojranwalla, ...	17,650	19,381
Rawul Pindee, ...	15,813	19,228
Pind Dadun Khan, ...	13,588	7,159

(*Exclusive of Cantonments.)

101. In every instance, except Loodiana and Pind Dadun Khan, the population has largely increased. In Mooltan, Ferozepore, Dera Ghazee Khan and Dera Ismail Khan the marked increase is doubtless due to the increasing trade on the Indus, which is greatly fostered by the Umritsir and Mooltan Railway. The apparent decrease in Loodiana is chiefly owing to the fact that the former census was taken during a Fair, when the city was filled with visitors from the surrounding country, and partly also to the removal of the Military Cantonment.

Proportion of Urban populations.

102. The total urban population, that is, the population of towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, is 1,972,656, or about 11·2 per cent. of the total population. The number is only 1,119 in every 10,000 persons, which is very much lower than in European countries, and even lower than the proportion in the North-Western Provinces, where it is 1,140.

103. The proportions in European countries are:

England, ...	5,462
France, ...	1,792
Holland, ...	3,584
Prussia, ...	2,807
Belgium, ...	2,519

104. In these calculations much depends on the limit of population which is held to divide towns from villages. But India is a country of villages rather than of towns and cities, and the large preponderance of the rural or agricultural population is very natural.

GENERAL STATEMENT V.

HOUSES.

105. The average number of persons per house was in the former Census 4·53. It is now only 4·27. The house accommodation has therefore increased, which is a sure indication of prosperity.

106. The number of houses is 4,124,857, or excluding Delhi and Hissar 3,356,727. It was formerly 2,806,454. There is an increase of 553,272, or nearly 20 per cent.

107. The present returns do not distinguish between *pucca* (or masonry) houses, and *Cutcha* (or mud) houses, as is, it is believed, intended to be done in the next Census. The substitution of masonry for mud dwellings is one of the surest signs of prosperity.

108. The number of enclosures is 2,311,310, and of persons per enclosure, 7·62.

109. The numbers of persons per house in other Countries are as follows:— Other countries.

England, ...	5·37
Portugal, ...	4·04
Belgium, ...	24·15
Average of 6 states in Europe, ...	6·5

But in Europe the average number of persons to a family is 4·62. In Upper India, the house and the family are practically the same thing.

110. The highest numbers per house are found in the following districts:—

	1853.	1868
Kohat, ...	5·52	5.08
Sealkote, ...	5·38	5·01
Montgomery, ...	4·53	4·97
Dera Ghazi Khan, ...	4·59	4·97
Bunnoo, ...		4·74

The lowest numbers are as follows:—

	1853	1868	No. of houses. 1853	No. of houses. 1868
Delhi,	...	3·61	...	...
Rohtuck,	...	3·87	...	...
Loodiana, ...	4·7	3·83	129,507	151,934
Jullundhur, ...	4·26	3·27	166,219	242,577
Goojranwala, ..	4·18	3·49	132,057	157,928

In 1853 the lowest rates were;—

Kangra, ...	3·94
Lahore, ...	3·97

These have now become:—

Kangra, ...	4·66
Lahore, ...	4·51

111. But it is doubtful if the number of houses was correctly stated in the former Census. Viewed according to Divisions it at once becomes evident from the Returns that the more civilized and prosperous the tract the greater will be the house accommodation, or the smaller the number of occupants per house. The Divisions stand in the following order;—

1. Jullundhur, ...	4·06	per house.
2. Delhi, ...	4·08	"
3. Umballa, ...	4·10	"
4. Rawul Pindee, ...	4·13	"
5. Hissar, ...	4·14	"
6. Lahore, ...	4·17	"
7. Umritsur,...	4·50	"
8. Mooltan, ...	4·54	"
9. Peshawur, ...	4·60	"
10. Derajat, ...	4·76	"

The Umritsur Division would have been higher up the list but for the high average of Sealkote. The Frontier Divisions have the poorest house accommodation, and the rich and fertile Divisions between the Beas and the Sutlej have the best.

RELIGIONS.

GENERAL STATEMENT III. A.

112. Classified according to Religions, the population is as follows :—

			Percentage.
Christians, European,	...	18,852	
„ Native,	...	2,601	
Total Christians,*	...	22,154	
Mahomedans,	...	9,337,685	53·02
Hindoos,	...	6,112,087	34 78
Sikhs,	..	1,144,390	6 50
Buddists and Jains,*	...	36,190	
Other Sects,*	...	959,292	
	...	17,611,498	
*Others,	...		5·70
			100

113. More than half the people are Mahomedans. The proportions in other Provinces are :

North-West Provinces $\frac{1}{7}$th, Central Provinces $\frac{1}{38}$th.

Mahomedans.

114. The proportion of Mahomedans increases towards the North-West Frontier until in the Peshawur Division from 92 to 94 per cent. are Mahomedans. Then follow :—

The Derajat,	...	85	to	90	per cent.
Rawul Pindee,	...	83	„	87	„
Mooltan,	...	76	„	84	„
Lahore,	...	44	„	65	„
Umritsur,	...	45	„	60	„
Jullundhur (except Kangra,)	...	34	„	45	„
Umballa (except Simla,)	...	28	„	35	„
Hissar (except Rohtuk,)	...	21	„	39	„
Delhi,	...	21	„	31	„

Hindoos.

115. The Hindoos increase in proportion as the Mahomedans decrease. The Divisions according to Hindoo population stand in an order almost exactly the reverse of the above.

1.	Hissar (except Sirsa,)	...	77 to 84	per cent.
2.	Delhi,	...	58 to 72	„
3.	Umballa (except Simla,)	...	38 to 67	„
4.	Jullundhur (except Kangra,)	...	40 to 44	„
	Kangra District,	...	93	„
5.	Umritsur,	...	17 to 38	„
6.	Lahore,	...	12 to 19	„
8.	Rawul Pindee,	...	9 to 14	„
7.	Mooltan,	...	12 to 19	„
9.	Derajat,	...	9 to 12	„
10.	Peshawur,	...	4 to 5	„

Chumars.

116. But these proportions must be corrected according as the column headed "Others" is filled up in different Districts. Where the percentage of "Others" is high, as in Kurnal, Sirsa, Loodiana,

Hooshyarpore and Lahore, the Chumars (or Sweepers) have been included among "Others;" whereas in other Districts they are included among Hindoos. In the Districts specified, the percentage of Hindoos to total population should therefore be somewhat higher than is stated in the General Returns. It would have caused great inconvenience to make the correction in the regular returns, but a separate memo., prepared from information subsequently elicited, is annexed to the Report, which shows in what columns the Chumars have been included in each District.

Proportions of Mahomedans, Hindoos and Sikhs.

117. In the former Census the Mahomedans were to the Hindoos as 1·37 to 1 or as 100 to 73. They are now as 60 to 40, or as 100 to 66. This would appear to show a decrease among the Hindoos, but in the former Census Sikhs were not shown separately. The Sikhs are now found to be 6½ per cent., of the total population. Deducting a similar proportion, or say 7 per cent. from the proportion of Hindoos in the former Census, the Mahomedans would then be to the Hindoos as 100 to 68. This would still show a slight decrease of Hindoos and a corresponding increase of Sikhs. But in the absence of accurate statistics of the number of Sikhs in the former Census, no more precise conclusion can be come to.

Sikhs.

118. The Sikhs are chiefly found in the Divisions between the Ravee and the Sutlej, as follows:—

Umballa, ...	152,263
Jullundhur, ...	197,894
Umritsur, ...	352,885
Lahore, ...	318,666
...	1,021,708
Other Divisions,...	122,382
Total, ...	1,144,090

119. The percentage of Sikhs on total population is highest in the following Districts:—

Ferozepore, ...	29	per cent.
Umritsur, ...	24	"
Lahore, ...	15	"
Loodiana, ...	16	"
Jullundhur, ...	14	"

120. The percentage is lowest on the Frontier, being below 1 per cent., except in Kohat where it is 1·26 per cent. It is also low in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, except in Sirsa, where it is stated at 10 per cent.

121. Other sects will be more appropriately alluded to under the subject of Castes.

CASTES.
GENERAL STATEMENT III.

122. The Castes and Tribes are grouped under the heads of

1. Christian Races,
2. Mahommedan tribes:
   (*a.*) Pathan,
   (*b.*) Beloch,
   (*c*) Rajpoot,
3. Hindoos and Sikhs,
4. Buddists and Jains,
5. Others,

Christians.

123. Of the Christians only 34 of the Europeans and Americans are classed as not British subjects. The native Christians number 2,611, or, adding 74, erroneously omitted in Peshawur, 2,675.

Mahomedans.

124. The principal Pathan Castes of Mahomedans, are :—

SYUDS—212,540, who are distributed throughout all Districts.

MOGHULS—99,026, of whom nearly 59,000 are in Peshawur and Huzara.

YUSUFZAIS—98,727, almost entirely in Peshawur.

KHUTTUKS—72,723 chiefly in Bunnoo and Kohat.

MOHMUNDS—29,159, almost entirely in Peshawur.

BANGASH—31,774, almost all in Kohat.

KHALIL—18,363 chiefly in Peshawur.

DAODZYES—16,843, chiefly in Peshawur.

MAHOMEDZYES—26,537, chiefly in Peshawur.

WAZEEREES—12,350, chiefly in Bunnoo.

LUHANEES—69,971, chiefly in Bunnoo.

Other tribes are classed as Miscellaneous to the number of 327,165—of whom the great majority are in the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions.

125. The principal Beloch tribes of Mahomedans are Lugharees, Bozdars, Mazarees, Lunds, Kosas, Prishaks and Kasranees, who are all found chiefly in the Derajat. The rest of the Beloches are classed as Miscellaneous to the number of 179,747.

126. Of the Mahomedan Rajput tribes the chief are :

BHATTIS—156,151, found chiefly in the Central Divisions.

JUNJUAS—21,303, in the Rawul Pindee Division.

SIYALS—47,197 ditto

GHEBAS—9,537 ditto

RANGHARS—121,109, chiefly in the Delhi and Hissar Division, also in the Umbalia and Huzara Districts.

MISCELLANEOUS—342,786.

127. The other Mahomedans tribes or castes are ;

JATS—1,309,399, found in those Divisions in which Mahomedans predominate, except in the Peshawur Division.

GHAKKARS—27,683, chiefly in the Rawul Pindee, Jhelum and Huzara Districts.

DHUNDS—26,414, in Rawul Pindee and Huzara.

KHARALS—28,815, chiefly in Montgomery.

KARALS—17,329 in Huzara.

WUTTUS—18,217 chiefly in Sirsa and Montgomery.

MEOS—130,385, chiefly in Goorgaon.

GUJARS—424,095, in all Districts—but chiefly between the Chenab and the Sutlej, and also largely in Huzara.

PARACHAS—12,784, chiefly in Peshawar and Rawul Pindee.

KHOJAHS—54,969, chiefly in the Umritsur and Rawul Pindee Divisions.

KASHMEERERS—230,853, of whom about 80,000 are in the Umritsur Division. 40,000 in the Lahore Division. 68,000 in the Rawul Pindee Division, and 23,000 in Peshawar and Huzara.

MISCELLANEOUS—5 070,231. This class seems unduly large. But there are doubtless many castes not included in the above classification.

128. Of the Hindoos and Sikhs, the principal castes are : Hindoos and Sikhs.

BRAHMINS—800,547, in all districts, but chiefly in those where Hindoos predominate.

KHATRIS—384,829, chiefly in the 4 Sikh Divisions, Umballa, Jullundhur, Lahore and Umritsur, also in Rawul Pindee. There are very few in the Delhi, Hissar and Derajat Divisions. But there are nearly 12,000 in Huzara.

HILL RAJPOOTS—213,163, of whom 139,609 are in Kangra, and the rest chiefly in Hooshyarpore and Goordaspore.

PLAIN RAJPOOTS—121,129, in Umritsur and other Divisions to the Eastward, but very few West of the Ravee.

BUNNIAS—267,953, chiefly in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

AROHAS—477,269, chiefly to the West of the Ravee and in the Southern Divisions (Mooltan and Derajat.)

LABANAS—47,690 in the Central Divisions.

JATS—1,876,091, in all Districts where Hindoos predominate.

GUJARS—112,319, chiefly to the East of the Beas.

AHEERS—112,488, chiefly in Goorgaon.

KUMBOHS—57,181, between the Sutlej and the Ravee.

KANEYTS—86,269, almost entirely in Kangra.

GHIRATS—115,257, Do.

CHANGS—59,796, chiefly in Hooshyarpore.

MISCELLANEOUS—2,438,122. It is not surprising that this class should be large, as the Sub-divisions of Hindoo Castes are quite endless.

129. Of the Buddhists and Jains, the chief caste is that of the Bhabrahs—14,091 in the Central and Eastern Divisions. The rest under this head are classed as Miscellaneous, 21,821. Buddhists and Jains.

130. The other Tribes are :

PARSEES—414. These enterprising individuals do not strictly fall within any of the ordinary headings and should have a Sub-division to themselves.

SANSEES—40,869, chiefly in the Jhung District, and also largely in the Umritsur and Lahore Divisions.

BAVRIAS—19,141, chiefly in Ferozepore and Shahpore.

HARNIS—3,179, chiefly in Loodiana.

The three tribes last mentioned are professional thieves.

MISCELLANEOUS—896,531.

131. The classification of Occupations is based on the English system of Dr. Farr, Registrar General, adopted in the North-West Provinces Census Report, but the total number of occupations has been considerably reduced by grouping some of the minor headings together. But even as it stands, the list was considered too minute, and in some respects not well adapted to the circumstances of the country. The figures purport to show the number of persons male and female—whether adults or children—deriving their support from the occupations specified. The six classes are as follows :— OCCUPATIONS. GENERAL STATEMENT IV.

I.—Professional.

II.—Domestic.

III.—Commercial.

IV.—Agricultural.

V.—Industrial.

VI.—Independent, &c., or non-productive.

Each of these is divided into orders, of which there are 17 in all, and each order is divided into occupations, of which there are 124.

132. The preparation of the District Returns and of the General Statement involved much labor, and though there may be discrepancies in some of the figures, the information is interesting and important.

Agricultural and Non-agricultural.

133. The two great classes in any Indian Census are Agricultural and Non-agricultural. These have been shown in the Occupation Statement in considerable detail under the following heads separately, for Mahomedans, Hindoos, Sikhs and Others.

Proprietors.
Tenants.
Laborers and all engaged in pastoral pursuits.
Shepherds.
Graziers.
Herdsmen.

There is also a separate heading (Order XV) for laborers not connected with Agriculture. But the number of these is only about 600,000, so that even if a portion of them should have been included under Agricultural, the relative proportions of the latter will not be materially affected. In the North-West Provinces, the number of "laborers" was nearly 4 millions.

134. The various occupations will now be noticed in the order in which they occur in the Statement. In most cases it will be sufficient to notice the number of males, and it may be estimated that as a rule only half of these are adult males.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES—57,130. The largest number is 7,392 in Lahore.

POLICE—25,835. The actual number of the Police Force in the Punjab of 21,037. The difference must represent the male children is Policemen.

VILLAGE WATCHMEN—50,668.

VILLAGE OFFICERS—including apparently Lumberdars—1,39,237. The number of both these classes in Sealkote is remarkably large.

SOLDIERS—47,136. The Administration Report for 1867-8 para. 132, shows that the number of the Imperial Army was 28,611*

British,*	13,347
Native, ...	15,264
TOTAL, ...	28,611

The Frontier Force numbered, ...	12,828
Total, ...	41,349

The difference consisted perhaps of the male children of soldiers.

PRIESTS—125,408, Males.
107,468, Females.

The largest numbers were in

Umritsur, ...	16,093	(Males.)
Umballa, ...	11,779	"
Sealkote, ...	13,200	"
Hooshyarpore, ...	8,745	"
Jullundhur, ...	7,523	"
Goordaspore, ...	7,034	"
Lahore, ...	6,659	"

The large number of females entered in this class is remarkable.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS—2,201. Many Districts show no entries under this head, and in others the number is very small. There was some doubt as to what persons were intended to be entered here. Some are doubtless entered under the head of Grocers (Order VII.) The term Punsarees would have been better understood.

PLEADERS—92, of whom 52 are in Delhi and 25 in Lahore.

PETITION WRITERS—3,903, of whom no less than 1,731 are in Delhi.

STAMP VENDORS—989.

The number of Non-official Vendors given in the Stamp Return (No. VIII.) attached to the Revenue Report for 1867-68 is 1,121. It may be that some of the Vendors are included under Petition Writers. The largest number is shown in the Census Returns, in Loodiana—132. The number in the Stamp Return is 88, which is also the largest in the list. There is some correspondence between the two entries. But the Census shows 115 in Goojranwalla, whereas the Stamp Return shows only 20. There must be some mistake here, and it is more likely to be in the Census Return than in the Stamp Return.

SCHOOLMASTERS,—22,847

This should refer to Non-official Schoolmasters only. The Official Schoolmasters should be shown as Government employes. But the enumerators doubtless felt some difficulty on points like this.

SERVANTS—106,771. The largest number is 12,416 in Delhi. In 14 Districts the number is below 1,000 (males)—which would seem to show that many servants must have been included in some other classes.

WATER CARRIERS—(or Bheesties and Kahars) 128,015. The largest number is 20,123 in Umritsur. The numbers in the following Districts are exceptionally small :—

Shahpore, ...	41
Jhung.	43
Montgomery, ...	84
Mozuffergurh, ...	16
Bunnoo, ...	32

BARBERS—115,542. Pretty equally distributed.

WASHERMEN—(Dhobies) 58,936. Ditto.

SWEEPERS—272,523. Males.
230,219, Females.

502,742

The separate statement of Chumars shows a total of 634,406, but many Chumars follow other occupations, such as tanners, shoemakers, &c.

MERCHANTS—37,215, of whom 11,318 are in Dera Ismail Khan, but as the number of petty shop-keepers in this District is only 13,577, many of the latter have probably been classed as merchants. The number of merchants in Umritsur, 658, seems smaller than might have been expected.

SHOPKEEPERS AND PETTY DEALERS—280,285,—pretty equally distributed. But the term is so general and there are so many headings almost synonymous in other Orders, that not much information can be gathered from this Column.

BANKERS AND MONEY DEALERS—53,263. There are only 14 in Mozuffergurh, and 7 in Huzara, which seems scarcely credible. The heading is sufficiently distinctive. The largest numbers are in :—

1.	Hooshyarpore, ...	8,174
3.	Jullundhur, ...	5,554
4.	Umballa, ...	5,194
5.	Delhi, ...	4,028
9.	Umritsur, ...	2,115
2.	Sealkote, ...	6,189
6.	Goordaspore, ...	3,246
7.	Goojranwala, ...	3,011
8.	Kurnal, ...	2,249

Umritsur has fewer than many Districts of less importance. But the *number* of persons of this class depends more on the number of villages and the habits of the rural population than on the size and trade of large towns.

BROKERS, AGENTS, CONTRACTORS, CARRIERS. These terms are but imperfectly understood by natives. In several Districts there are *no* carriers entered.

LETTERS-OUT OF CONVEYANCES AND ANIMALS 95,340. This is a large class and includes probably many who might have been classed as Carriers. They are pretty equally distributed. Camel owners are probably largely included in this class in the Central and Southern Divisions.

COOLIES—31,204, this is evidently very far from the truth. The class should be added to that of Laborers (order XV.) which numbers 333,004 males. There are according to the Return only 53 Coolies in Hooshyarpore, 43 in Montgomery, 6 in Huzara, and none whatever in Mooltan, Dera Ghazee Khan and Kohat. These entries are manifestly absurd.

Agricultural classes.

135. AGRICULTURAL.—Total of all classes, 9,683,580 to 7,927,918 Non-Agricultural, or 55 per cent. to 45 per cent.

	SIKHS.	HINDOOS.	MAHOMEDANS.	OTHERS.	TOTAL.
Proprietors (males,)	371,439	1,088,743	1,699,707	4,568	3,164,457
Tenants, "	83,210	602,036	1,033,297	46,854	1,765,397
	454,649	1,690,779	2,733,004	51,422	4,929,854

It is remarkable how greatly the proprietors among the Sikhs out-number the tenants. Among the Hindoos the disproportion is much less, and among the Mahomedans least of all. The proportions may be thus stated ;—

Among Sikhs the number of proprietors to tenants is as, ...	100	to	23
Hindoos, ...	100	to	55
Mahomedans, ...	100	to	61

Agricultural Sikhs.

The Sikhs when they hold land at all hold it usually as Proprietors and seldom as Tenants. This is but natural as they were once the masters of the country. The proportion of Agricultural Sikhs to Non-agricultural is very much greater than in the other religions. The average for the whole population is 55 per cent., whereas for Sikhs it is over 71 per cent. The Sikhs do not follow industrial or commercial pursuits to the same extent as is done by Hindoos and Mahomedans. In addition to those already specified, a large number of the 56,000 Jagheerdars are Sikhs.* The Sikhs are also found in large numbers in the army, the Police, and the Priestly profession. Of the Sikh Proprietors the largest numbers are in the following Districts :—

Umritsur, ...	90,614
Ferozepore, ...	62,500
Jullundhur, ...	45,519
Lahore, ...	40,109
Loodiana, ...	36,459
Hooshyarpore, ...	22,046
Umballa, ...	16,820
Sealkote, ...	15,903
Goordaspore, ...	13,617
Goojranwala, ...	13,452
	357,039

* Order XVI.

Males, ...	30,990
Females,... ...	25,418
TOTAL, ...	56,408

These Districts make up the four Sikh Divisions of Umballa, Jullundhur, Umritsur and Lahore, with the exception of Simla and Kangra, in the latter of which there are only 386 Sikh proprietors. There are only 14,000 Sikh proprietors in all the rest of the Districts put together. In the following Districts there is not one Sikh Proprietor :

Goorgaon.
Mooltan.
Dera Ghazee Khan.
Peshawur.
Kohat.
Huzara.

But in Huzara there are apparently 404 Sikh Tenants. Every Proprietor in Huzara is entered as a Mahomedan.

Agricultural Hindoos.

136. The Hindoo proprietors, like the Hindoo population generally, congregate in the Eastern and Central Divisions, and diminish towards the Southern and Frontier Divisions, where the Mahomedan population predominates. In the following Districts the Hindoo Tenants exceed the Hindoo Proprietors in numbers :

	Proprietors.	Tenants.
Goorgaon, ...	61,141 ...	77,457
Hissar, ...	71,966 ...	76,361
Sirsa, ...	1,587 ...	29,051
Lahore, ...	5,498 ...	6,304
	140,192 ...	189,173
Excess of tenants, ...	48,981	

The excess in the Sirsa District is remarkable. The total excess is nearly 50,000 in these four Districts. But the scale is turned the other way by the large excess of Hindoo Proprietors over Tenants in Kangra.

Proprietors, ... 207,328. Tenants, ... 55,670

Agricultural Mahomedans

137. The Mahomedan Proprietors are found chiefly in those Districts where the Mahomedan population predominates. The proportions of Proprietors and Tenants vary greatly in different Districts. In the Mooltan Division, except Mozuffergurh, the Tenants greatly exceed the Proprietors. In Kohat, on the other hand, there are 52,641 Proprietors and only 32 Tenants. In Sirsa there are 26,969 Tenants and only 3,851 Proprietors.

Other Agriculturists.

138. Under the head of "Others" the proprietors amount to little more than 8 per cent. of the total. The largest numbers of Tenants are in,

Ferozepore, ...	10,647
Sirsa, ...	9,141
Lahore, ...	7,826

In Sirsa and Lahore the majority of these are probably Chumars, who are in other districts classed with Hindoos. In Ferozepore it is not clear what they are.

Proportion of Agriculturists to non-Agriculturists.

139. The proportion of Hindoo Proprietors and Tenants including females is more than 50 per cent. of the total Hindoo population, and if the remaining agricultural population be included, under the head of Shepherds, Graziers, Herdsmen, and Laborers the

proportion will rise to 53 per cent. The proportion of Mahomedan Proprietors and Tenants, including females, is more than 54 per cent. of the total Mahomedan population, and if similarly, the remaining agricultural population be added, the proportion will rise to 57 per cent. Thus the Mahomedans are more given to agricultural pursuits than the Hindoos, who on the other hand are more skilled in industrial and professional occupations.

140. The following statement shows the proportions of the two classes in the districts that have recently been settled.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS IN THE DISTRICTS RECENTLY SETTLED.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Goojrat.		Goojranwala.		Lahore.		Umritsur.		Sealkote.		Goordaspore.	
	Proprietors	Tenants.	Proprietors	Tenants.	Proprietors	Tenants.	Proprietors	Tenants.	Proprietors	Tenants.	Proprietors	Tenants.
Sikhs, ...	2,022	927	13,452	4,267	40,109	8,690	90,614	15,192	15,903	2,988	13,617	4,086
Hindoos, ...	3,788	2,080	22,277	15,177	5,498	6,304	15,225	6,982	35,626	16,243	46,650	26,908
Mahomedans, ...	137,298	43,849	47,545	23,331	55,719	47,397	49,737	25,547	97,854	60,769	50,553	32,225
Others, ...	...	160	...	1,532	361	7,826	242	1,892	46	2,026	95	2,818
TOTAL, ...	143,108	47,016	83,274	44,307	101,687	70,217	155,818	49,613	149,429	82,026	110,915	66,037

Total number of Proprietors in these six districts, ... 744,231.

" " Tenants, ... 359,216

141. The general result of this analysis is that out of a total number of Agriculturists, or Proprietors and Tenants, two thirds will be Proprietors and one-third Tenants, but the proportions vary greatly in different districts and among different sects.

Industrial classes

142. Under Class V., Industrial, the following entries may be noted:

PRINTERS—313, of whom 132 are in Lahore. This number probably does not include all persons employed in Printing Establishments, which must be much greater, but merely those who actually perform printing work.

CARPENTERS—133,904.—This is a large class. The numbers are pretty equally distributed—the highest being in

Umritsur, ...	14,434
Umballa, ...	9239
Jullundhur,	8644
Lahore, ...	7023
MASONS—equally distributed ...	22,651

BOOKSELLERS—545, of whom 107 are in Delhi and 115 in Goojranwalla. So much learning would not have been expected in the latter district.

WEAVERS—493,517. This is an important class. The largest numbers are in

Sealkote, ...	42,482
Hooshyarpore,	38,171
Umritsur, ...	35,306
Umballa, ...	31,635
Jullundhur,	27,688

DYERS—36,470.—The largest numbers are in Lahore, Umritsur and Jullundhur. Lahore is noted for its delicate dyed cloths.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS—22,604.—Chiefly in Umritsur, 5,675,

" " Kangra, ...	2,407
" " Goojrat, ...	3,019

TAILORS—27,318.

SHOEMAKERS—159,660.—The largest numbers are in

Goojrat, ...	13,005
Delhi, ...	10,298
Umritsur, ...	13,632

The smallest number is in Mozuffergurh (130), a District which appears to be badly off for artificers of every description.

COTTON CLEANERS—69,778.

GRAIN AND FLOUR DEALERS—140,206.—The largest number is in Goorgaon, —16,361

The smallest numbers are in:—

Jhung, ...	9
Mozuffergurh, ...	11
Bunnoo, ...	7
Huzara, ...	0

In these Districts the familiar "Bunnia" must be looked for under some other guise. He has probably been included under "Petty dealers" (Order V.)

CONFECTIONERS—17,807. The number diminishes towards the Frontier.

The remaining dealers in articles of food and drink need not be specified in detail.

TANNERS—(Order XII.,) 136,149.—The largest numbers are in

Jullundhur, ...	21,634
Loodiana, ...	20,538
Kurnal, ...	19,860
Rohtuk, ...	17,355
Hooshyarpore, ...	16,322
Umballa, ...	11,238
Kangra, ...	10,215

There are very few in the Frontier Districts.

OIL MAKERS—23,943.—Of whom

8,647 are in Umballa.
5,020 in Hooshyarpore.
2,653 in Goordaspore.
2,516 in Jhelum.

PAPER MAKERS—1,604.—Of whom 910 are in Sealkote, which is famous for its paper.

BLACKSMITHS—84,879.

WIRE WORKERS—3,129.—Of whom 2,465 are in Delhi and 329 in Lahore, both of which are noted for wire work.

GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS—63,651.

POTTERS AND BRICK MAKERS—108,000.

SALTPETRE MAKERS—1,877.

SALT MERCHANTS—7,548.—The highest numbers are

Rawul Pindee, ...	1,494
Peshawur, ...	811
Goordaspore, ...	799
Ferozepore, ...	791
Umritsur has only, ...	144
Lahore, „	184

Many of the large dealers in salt probably do not confine themselves to this business, and are classed as "Merchants."

LABORERS—333,004.—The highest numbers are in

Mooltan, ...	30,377
Umballa, ...	29,677
Peshawur, ...	22,009

The lowest numbers (excluding Simla) are Hooshyarpore 1957, and Goojranwalla 2001, where it is well-known that labor is procured with difficulty.

PENSIONERS—5,426.

With the Annual Revenue Report a Statement is published (No. XIII.) containing the number of Pensioners in each District and the amount they draw. This Statement, in which there can be no mistake, shows the total as 6,157. The Census Statement gives 10,960 males and females. This difference 4,803 must represent the wives and families of Government Pensioners. Still there are some entries which on the face of them are incorrect. In Rawul Pindee there are known by the Treasury list to be 112 Pensioners. The Census gives only 37 males and 47 females=84 of whom all cannot be receiving separate pensions. There must be some children among them. Jhung has 46 pensioners. The Census gives only 14 males and 7 females=21. Huzara has 62 Pensioners. The Census shows none. These instances, and especially the last, show how liable even the most

Pensioners.

Discrepancies.

carefully conducted Census is to error. It could scarcely have happened that the pensioners in these Districts were all away from home at the time of the Census.

JAGHEERDARS,	Males, ...	30,998
	Females, ...	25,410
	TOTAL, ...	56,408

A Return of Jagheerdars, or Revenue Free-holders is published in the Revenue Report (No. XII.) The total number of holders on 1st April, 1868 was 86,204, which is 30,000 more than are shown in the Census. The difference is chiefly in the Umritsur and Lahore Divisions.

	Revenue Return.	*Census.*	*Difference.*
Umritsur, ..	... 31,253	... ... 11,217 ...	... 20,036
Lahore, ...	... 14,607	... ... 8,016 ...	.. 6,591
		TOTAL,	... 26,627

It is possible that those Revenue Free-holders who were also Proprietors preferred to enter themselves in the latter class. But this is not a sufficient explanation of so wide a difference.

PERSONS LIVING ON PRIVATE MEANS.

Males, ...	3,441
Females, ...	3,393
	6,834

This seems a very small number, but it is much larger than that in the North-West Provinces, which is only 424, who are confined to 2 Districts. The highest numbers are in

	Males.
Lahore, ...	509
Goorgaon, ...	473
Delhi, ...	329
Umritsur, ...	361
Goojrat, ...	432

BEGGARS,	Males, ...	243,301
	Females, ...	191,661
		434,962

The number in the North-West Provinces is 479,015. The proportion in the Punjab to the total population is much greater. Persons of this occupation appear to be more equally distributed than any other.

TRAVELLERS,	Males, ...	74,750
	Females, ...	24,882
		99,632

The largest number was in Ferozepore.

OTHERS, ...	Males, ...	91,729
	Females, ...	56,684
		148,413

It is unsatisfactory to find so large a number recorded of persons whom it was impossible to include under one or other of the headings in a very voluminous list of Occupations. Of the total no less than 93,095 occur in the three Districts of

Umritsur, ...	61,719
Goojranwalla, ...	17,810
Lahore, ...	13,566
	93,095

The large number of unclassified persons in Umritsur shows a want of care in the enumeration

143. The totals under each of the six classes are as follows : GENERAL RESULTS.

I.	Professional, ...	989,901
II.	Domestic, ...	1,266.295
III.	Commercial, ...	989,904
IV.	Agricultural, ...	9 683 580
V.	Industrial, ...	3,919,819
VI.	Non-Productive and Miscellaneous. ...	761,999

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES.

144. The Statistics of Europeans are perhaps of no great interest, and they can be obtained with greater accuracy from Official Records, as they consist almost entirely of persons in the Civil and Military employ of the Government. Europeans and Eurasians.

The number of Europeans was 17,574, including the army:—

Adult males, ...	11,958
Adult females, ...	2,093
Youths and boys, ...	1,752
Young women and girls, ...	1,771
TOTAL, ...	17,574

To ascertain full details regarding Europeans and Eurasians it would perhaps be better to take a separate Census limited to these classes. Their total number is so small that the exact correctness or otherwise of the details does not appreciably affect the results of a Census of the Province.

145. A novel feature in this Census is that it furnishes statistics of the number of persons who can read and write, and the number of blind, deaf, &c., distinguishing males and females. Lunatics, Blind Deaf, Dumb, Insane and Lepers.

The number who can read and write is:— Number who can read and write.

Males, ...	372 903
Females, ...	9,962
TOTAL, ...	382,865

or about $2\frac{1}{8}$ persons in every 100 ; of females very little over 1 in 1,000 can read and write.

146. The occupation statement shows that the number of the males, deducting infants, in the classes, who may be supposed to be able to read and write, is about 295,000. This is exclusive of the army and the police among whom are doubtless a large number who can read and write. The number of boys at School is shown by the last Report on Public Instruction to be 129,869 of whom of course only a certain proportion are actually able to read and write—many of them being doubtless very young. This would leave but a small number of literate persons in the mass of the population.

Government employes, say, ..	30,000
Putwarees, ...	8,000
School Masters, ...	11,000
Petition Writers, ...	2,000
Shop Keepers,...	140,000
Merchants, ...	20 000
Bankers, ...	25,000
Priests, ...	50,000
Pundits, ...	7,000
Agents, ...	2,000
Total, ...	295,000

Educated Females.

It is strange to find that the largest number of educated females is in Bunnoo, 1,329. Then follow:—

Goojranwala, ...	1,066
Peshawur, ...	956

Number of Blind

147. The number of blind persons is:—

Males, ...	58,371
Females, ...	43,071
TOTAL, ...	101,442

or about 5·7 persons in a thousand. They are pretty equally distributed; the smallest numbers being in the Frontier Districts. This proportion is very high.

Causes of blindness.

148. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa has furnished the following Memo. of the causes of blindness in 77 cases in the town of Roopur prepared by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at that place, Radha Kishen.

No. 102, dated 1st May, 1868, from Captain J. S. Tighe, Deputy Commissioner, Amballa, To Col. R. J. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I., Commissioner and Superintendent, Amballa Division.

In continuation of my Census Report No. 89, dated 19th April, 1869, and with reference to para. 22 of the same I have the honor to forward a statement made out by Radha Kishen, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Rooper, as to the causes of blindness in 77 cases, all blind in the town of Roopur, and its immediate vicinity.

The result is startling as shewing that the great mass of blindness is owing to removable causes—it shows the absolute necessity of Opthalmic Wards in Existing Hospitals, and of separate Opthalmic Hospitals on a small scale throughout the Districts, it is most dreadful to think that the number of blind here should be about 15 times as many as the proportion in Europe.

The cases are distinguished thus:—

Small-Pox, ...	17
Opthalmia, ...	29
Other causes, ...	31

and of the other causes, 11 are pronounced either curables, or capable of improvement. The number born blind is not distinctly given, but it would appear to be *one only*, viz. No. 70 of List.

Tabular Statement of blind people, at Roopur.

Dated 10th April, 1868.

No.	Name.	Present age.	Age when became blind.	Probable cause of blindness.	Medical name of the Disease now present.	Remarks.
1	Radha, ...	13	3	Small-Pox, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
2	Dareea, ..	66	50	Severe Ophthalmia, ...	Do.	Do.
3	Azeez Bux, ...	20	8	Small Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
4	Mungle, ...	...	7	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Gungoo, ...	40	30	Ophthalmia, ...	Cataract, ...	Only right eye curable.
6	Kharan, ...	35	7	Small-Pox, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
7	Ruja, ...	40	30	Ophthalmia, ...	Amaurosis, ...	Do.
8	Gama, ...	50	2	Do	Do.	Do.
9	Sudan, ...	10	...	Small-Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
10	Kareeman, ...	60	30	Ophthalmia, ...	Staphylomt. ...	Do.
11	Peeroo, ...	50	40	Do.	Amaurosis, ...	Do.
12	Chugoo, ...	30	Childhood,	Small-Pox, ..	Do.	Do
13	Abdoolla, ...	40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	Noora, ...	45	..	Turning in of eyelashes, ...	Trichiasis, ...	Do.
15	Rajun, ...	60	...	Ophthalmia, ...	Amaurosis, ...	Do.
16	Zulfoo, ...	50	...	Do.	Glaucoma, ..	Do.
17	Jundo, ...	35	25	Do.	Do.	Do.
18	Hajee, ...	50	30	Do.	Do.	Do.

Tabular Statement of blind people at Roopur.—*(Continued)*

Dated 10th April, 1868.

No.	Name.	Present age.	Age when became blind.	Probable cause of blindness.	Medical name of the Disease now present.	Remarks.
19	Buleroo, ..	50	40	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Curable.
20	Kureeman, ...	40	30	Ophthalmia, ..	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
21	Dhonroo, ...	50	40	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Hopeful.
22	Mungle, ...	40	30	Ophthalmia, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
23	Rajee, ...	50	30	Do.	Amaurosis, ...	Do.
24	Ruldoo, ...	60	50	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Do.
25	Futtah, ...	40	39	Chronic Headache,	Do.	Do.
26	Harnam, ..	15	14	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Curable.
27	Kahno, ...	70	55	Turning in of lashes, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
28	Maka, ...	50	28	Debility, ...	Do.	Do.
29	Boodhoo, ...	70	65	Severe Headache,	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
30	Basunta, ..	23	3	Small-Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
31	Roop Chund, ...	75	50	Severe Headache,	Do.	Do.
32	Peer Bux, ...	65	60	Ophthalmia, ...	Do.	Do.
33	Magha, ...	60	58	Severe Headache,	Do.	Do.
34	Sudan, ...	50	39	Do.	Do.	Do.
35	Shew Dut, ..	31	7	Small-Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
36	Raja Ram, ...	24	5	Do.	Do.	Do.
37	Heera, ..	69	44	Ophthalmia, ...	Do.	Do.
38	Suddoo's Mother,	100	50	Do.	Do.	Do.
39	Bhagun, ...	100	..	Do.	Do.	Do.
40	Guto, ...	22	5	Small-Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
41	Bunna, ...	40	38	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Curable.
42	Jai Kour, ...	50	49	Severe Headache (called oollan),	Do.	Hopeful.
43	Mustan, ...	50	...	Ophthalmia, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
44	Ameer Bux, ...	3	Congenital	Do.	Do.	Do.
45	Bhagee, ...	50	47	Oollan, ..	Cataract, ...	Curable.
46	Bunna, ...	60	58	Gradual loss, ...	Do.	Do.
47	Moola, ...	70	69	Ophthalmia, ..	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
48	Narainee, ...	35	Childhood,	Small Pox, ..	Do.	Do.
49	Sookhan, ...	45	44	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Hopeful.
50	Pahno, ...	60	54	Do.	Do.	Can be improved.
51	Sookhan, ...	60	45	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	Jeevee, ...	15	10	Small-Pox, ...	Quite Sunken,...	Incurable.
53	Aso, ...	10	7	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Zabro, ...	60	50	Gradual loss, ...	Cataract, ...	Do.
55	Sahib Jan, ...	60	55	Ophthalmia, ...	Amaurosis, ...	Do.
56	Bhagan, ...	60	40	Oollan, ...	Glaucoma, .	Do.
57	Arfa, ...	60	40	Oollan, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
58	Kahno, ...	60	51	Do. ...	Cataract, ...	Do.
59	Shibbee, ...	40	36	Gradual loss, ...	Do.	Curable.
60	Kahno, ..	60	56	Do.	Do.	Do,
61	Ruko, ...	60	55	Ophthalmia, ...	Amaurosis, ...	Incurable.
62	Kouree, ...	60	55	Do.	Do.	Do.
63	Nehali, ...	40	5	Small Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
64	Sirdhee, ...	15	10	Ophthalmia, ...	Do.	Do.
65	Joura, ...	40	30	Do.	Do.	Do.
66	Mydan, .	40	38	Debility, ...	Cataract, ...	Can be improved
67	Jumyut. ...	60	40	Ophthalmia, ...	Glaucoma, ...	Incurable.
68	Mara, ...	60	2	Do.	Do.	Do.
69	Kirpee, ...	60	4	Small-Pox, ...	Do.	Do.
70	Choohra, ...	12	Congenital	Do.	Cataract, ...	Curable.
71	Beero, ...	60	40	Ophthalmia, ...	Eyes Sunken, ..	Incurable.
72	Shirfo, ...	60	40	Do.	Glaucoma, ...	Do.
73	Jano, ...	45	38	Gradual loss ...	Cataract, .	Do.
74	Heemoon, ...	12	3	Small-Pox, ...	Eyeballs lost, ..	Do.
75	Bhagun, ...	50	28	Spoiled by native oculists, ...		Do.
76	Rajun, ...	80	49	Do.		Do.
77	Goahir, ..	50	49	Do.		Do.

(Sd.) RADHA KISHEN,

Sub-Assistant Surgeon,

Roopur.

Deaf.

149. The number of Deaf persons is :—

Males, ...	12,034
Females, ...	5,402
TOTAL, ...	17,436

Dumb.

150. The number of Dumb is :—

Males, ...	8,006
Females, ...	3,502
TOTAL, ...	11,508

Lepers.

151. The number of Lepers is :—

Males, ...	8,755
Females, ...	2,234
TOTAL, ...	10,989

They are chiefly in the Umritsur, Jullundhur, Umballa and Rawulpindee Divisions. There are very few in the Frontier Districts.

Insane.

152. The number of Insane is :—

Males, ...	5,008
Females, ...	1,648
TOTAL, ...	6,656

Of these 494 are in Lahore, where there is a Lunatic Asylum. The rest are pretty equally distributed.

153. Thus far this Report has dealt mainly with the *facts* recorded in the Census. There has been no room for *theories*. The next two subjects involve much interesting discussion, which, though founded on facts ascertained, or believed to be ascertained, leave much room for differences of opinion as to the conclusions they lead to. These are the questions of Age and Sex.

AGE.

154. In this Census ages were recorded as follows :—

Children. Under 12 years of age.

Youths and boys, Young women and Girls, 12 to 18 years of age.

Adults, above years 18 of age.

Even this Sub-division is more than has hitherto been attempted in any Indian Census. As Mr. Plowden has discussed the subject very fully in his Census Report for the North-West Provinces some of the information collected by him will be taken advantage of in the course of these remarks.

155. In Europe persons under the age of 15 have usually been reckoned as children. The age of 12 is a more suitable limit for India, more especially for females, who are ordinarily married soon after that age. The age of 12 was adopted in the North-West Provinces Census, but in the Central Provinces the age of 14 was adopted, and in the Berars the age of 13.

Proportion of children in Europe.

156. It appears that in selected countries in Europe the average number of children (under fifteen) in every 100,000 persons is 33,199.

The figures are as follows :—

England, ...	36,047
Prussia, ...	34,711
Sardinia, ...	34,210
Denmark, ...	34,001
Saxony, ...	33,388
Styria, ...	32,830
Belgium, ...	32,300
France, ...	27,307

157. The number of children in the Punjab (under 12,) is found to be 35,477 in 100,000, which is nearly as high as the rate in England, and much higher than the average for Europe.

Excess of children in the Punjab.

158. The number of children recorded in the Census is 6,248,085. According to the European Average the number should be only 5,832,752, or 415,333 less than is the case. The difference will increase or diminish according as the age of 12 in India is or is not a fair equivalent to 15 in Europe. At all events there are more children, in proportion, under 12 in India, than there are under 15 in Europe.

Mr. Plowden's conclusions.

159. The difference was much less in the North-West Provinces Census. The conclusions Mr. Plowden came to were :—

1*st.* That the classification according to age was incorrect.

2*nd.* That this inaccuracy does not necessarily affect the total of the population.

Returns not necessarily incorrect.

160. The natives of this country are notoriously inaccurate in their statements relating to age and time. But still where the same general result is obtained in one Indian Census after another, before concluding that the returns must be inaccurate it would be safer to examine the question on its merits, and find some reasonable solution of the apparent discrepancy. The arguments to be derived from Annual rates of increase of population cannot be availed of in the case of the Punjab, as the statistics of the former Census are not sufficient for purposes of comparison.

Mr. Hume's views.

161. Mr. Hume, in his Report on the Census of Etawah, remarks that the average duration of life is probably shorter in India than in Europe, and that consequently the number of children at any given time in India ought to be proportionately greater than in Europe.

Mr. Plowden's views.

162. Mr. Plowden, on the other hand, remarks that the mortality in the earlier years of life is in Europe found to be much higher than in the late years, and that this is still more the case in India.

Results in the Punjab.

163. In the North-West Provinces the male children exceed the female children in a greater degree than the male adults exceed the female adults. In the Punjab the reverse is the case; there is a greater excess of males among adults (over 12) than among children. The proportions are :

Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Excess of males.
54·52	45 48	9 4
Male children.	Female children.	8 48
54 24	45 76	——
	difference,	.92

But if the limit of 12 years for children were to be slightly raised the scale would be turned the other way and the greatest excess of males would be among children.

164. The Numbers of children in the different sects are as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Sikhs, ...	219,180 ...	170,813
Hindoos, ...	1,110,854 ...	930,649
Mahomedans, ...	1,852,925 ...	1,578,323
Others, ...	207,095 ...	178,246
	3,390,054	2,858,031
	Total children,	6,248,085

Excess of male children.

The excess of males is observable in all the Sects but is greatest among the Sikhs .. 56·20 per cent of total children.

It is among the Hindoos, .. 54·41 „

„ Mahomedans, 54·02 „

„ Others, .. 52 75 „

165. According to the European average the percentage of children to total population should be about 33½ per cent. In the Punjab it is 35·42 per cent. The Districts in which the rate approaches to the European average are :—

Delhi, —	33 28
Kurnal, ...	33·95
Rohtuk, ...	33·93
Umballa, ...	33 99
Kangra, ...	32.93
Goojranwalla, ...	33·40

166. The Districts in which the excess is largest are :—

Jhelum, ...	38·29
Huzara, ...	38·13
Bunnoo, ...	37·61
Goojrat, ...	37·45
Sealkote, ...	37·21
Montgomery, ...	37·10

167. The excess of children seems to bear no relation to the proportion of females to total population. In some Districts where the number of children is smallest, as in Kangra, the number of females is above the average, and in others, like Montgomery, where the excess of children is the greatest, the percentage of females is below the average.

Mr. Lyalls's views.

168. Mr. A. C. Lyall, the writer of the Berar Census Report, conjectures (para. 28) that the greater proportionate number of children in that Province as compared with the North-West Provinces is the higher percentage of females. " But" he continues, " this only " makes explanation more difficult, at first sight, of the disproportion " between Berar and England, where the females out-number the " males."

169. In Berar, if the returns are correct, the percentage of children under 13 years of age to total population is remarkably high, being 55·4 per cent.

Intermediate class.

170. Among persons from 12 to 18 the percentages are:

Males, ...	61·73
Females, ...	38·27
Excess of Males, ...	23·46

171. The excess of males in this class is very remarkable, and the probability is that many females under 18 have been classed as adults. Between the broad classes of adults and children, or mature and immature persons, there can be no great confusion, even among the most ignorant people. The introduction of an intermediate Class has perhaps tended to perplex the question rather than otherwise. The disproportion between the sexes in this class is so very much greater than in either of the others, and so unaccountable in itself, that the figures cannot be accepted as correct.

172. The difference is greater among Hindoos than among Mahomedans.

Hindoos—Males, ...	63·3
„ Females, ...	36·7
Mahomedans—Males, ...	60·9
„ Females, ...	39·1

173. There is thus an excess of 2·4 among the Hindoos in this respect, as compared with Mahomedans. Four separate statements have been prepared on the principle of dividing the population into adults and children only. These will be found in the appendices. They show the percentages of age and sex much more clearly than any of the larger general statements. It will be seen from them that the excess of males, both among adults and children, is very uniform throughout all districts.

174. Compared with other Provinces the proportions may be stated thus :

NUMBER OF MALES IN 100 PERSONS.

	TOTAL POPULATION.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.
Punjab, ...	54·48	54·52	54·24
North-West Provinces, ...	53·62	52·50	56·0
Berar, ...	51·7	51·2	53·1
Central Provinces,... ...	51·2	50·0	53·0

175. It will thus be seen that in all these Provinces the males exceed the females, and that the excess, except in the Punjab, is greater among children than among adults.

Various opinions to excess of children.

176. The Census of every Province has shown a larger proportion of children than the average in European Countries. But there is nothing necessarily impossible in such a result. It is not necessary that the number of children per 100,000 in India should be exactly the average of seven European Countries selected at random, any more than the fact that the proportion of children in France is so much below that of England proves the Returns of either Country to be inaccurate.

177. Supposing then that it is a fact that the proportion of children in India is nearly as great as in England, and much greater than the average in Europe, it remains to be considered what the cause of this can be.

178. Some extracts from the District Reports bearing on the subject will here be given.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's views.

179. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, does not offer any solution of the problem, but he cannot believe that it is the result of mere error in the Returns. He remarks as follows :—

Extract—paras. 23 to 32 of the Delhi Census Report.

23. In this district as throughout the North-Western Provinces, the percentage of children under 12 years of age to the total population is unaccountably high.

For the district excluding the city it is 35 3, a fraction over the percentage for the North-Western Provinces, and exceeding the percentage of children *up to 15 years* in every European Country, but England.

24. Taking in the city, the percentage is considerably lower, viz. 33 3, and for the city alone it is as low as 27 3. To this I shall revert presently.

25. As in the North-Western Provinces the percentage for males is slightly higher than that for females, the figures for the district, exclusive of the city, being for males 35.7 for females 34.8 I have not the figures worked out for the district *including* the city, but I can see from the statements that the result for it would be the same.

26. The percentage for Hindoos exceeds in a striking degree that for Mahomedans, being for the district, including the city, 33.7 for the former and 31·8 for the latter.

27. The difference in the percentages for males and females (children) referred to in para. 25 is due altogether to the Mahomedan element in the population. The percentage for both sexes among the Hindoos is the same, viz., 33.7, while among the Mahomedans the percentage for males is as high as 33, that for females as low as 29 9.

28. Taking the figures altogether I am inclined to think that under ordinary circumstances the percentage would be much lower for Mahomdans than for Hindoos ; that in each it would be the same for both sexes, and that the high percentage among Mahomedan males, as compared with Mahomedan females, may be attributed to the large number of adult Mahomedan males, who died or left the district in the rebellion of 1857.

29. The percentage for the city is, as I have already observed, remarkably low viz., 27·3.

This is to be attributed in part to the large population of Mahomedans in the city, but chiefly I should say to the number of adults without families always to be found in a City like Delhi—Soldiers, Policemen, Travellers, Servants, Prostitutes, &c.

30. I cannot suggest any hypothesis to account for the percentages now under consideration being so high, but seeing that they have been found equally high in so many districts in the North-Western Provinces, and seeing, as I have just now shewn, that they are amenable to regular modification by known causes, I cannot think with Mr. Plowden, that they are the result of mere error on the part of the enumerators, or caprice on the part of those from whom we derive our information.

31. A disturbing element of the nature of a disposition to understate age might no doubt produce the sum total of the results to be accounted, but it would scarcely be so constant in its operation in so many independent instances, and among so many modifying circumstances. Mr. Plowden's hypothesis may be true, but it does not seem a probable one.

32. Equally startling is the difference between the results of our Census and those shewn in European tables, as regards the proportion of population between the ages of 12 and 18 to the total population. If our returns are correct, out of 100 persons, taken at random in this district, 33·3 should be under 12 years of age, and between 12 and 18, and 59·6 over 18, whereas from enclosure No. 21 to Mr. Hume's report given in the appendix to Mr. Plowden's report, (Appendix C. page 31.) I make out the following as the corresponding figures for Europe.

	Europe.	*Delhi.*
Under 12 years of age, ...	25·0	33·3
Between 12 and 18 years, ...	10·7	7·0
Over 18, ...	64·3	59·6

or in other words, taking the particular figures we are just now concerned with, the percentage of persons between 12 and 18 years of age is in this country only 7, while in Europe it is as high as 10.7.

180. Mr Smyth, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, comes to the conclusion that the excess of children is owing to early marriages. He made special enquiries on the point in selected villages and the facts on which his conclusions are based are as accurate as any that can possibly be expected in an Indian Census. He remarks as follows :— *Mr Smyth's views*

Extract paras—87 *to* 93 *of the Lahore Census Report.*

87 Classifying the population according to age it appears that there were in this District on the night of the Census :—

	Males per cent.	Females per cent.	Total per cent.
Above 18, ...	59 5	58 8	59 2
Between 12 and 18, ...	6 4	4 7	5 6
Below 12, ...	34 1	36 5	35 12

88. I think the proportion shewn as under 12 may be accepted as approximately correct. I have not much confidence in the proportion shewn as between 12 and 18. As regards females especially, I found considerable inaccuracies on this point. I observed that whenever a married girl had left her father's for her father-in-law's house, she was almost invariably entered as an adult above 18, although of course, in many cases, she was below that age My impression is that the proportion of females shewn as between 12 and 18 is considerably below the mark. A three-fold classification of the population according to age is too complicated for most natives The classification which commends itself to them and which they can understand is one into "Baligh," and "Nabaligh" and if the separation of ages were made to accord with that classification the returns might be prepared with reasonable correctness.

89. As remarked in para. 17, I tested a number of villages, very carefully checking the returns for every house in the village, and thus obtained a series of figures which may be accepted as thoroughly correct, both in regard to the actual number of the inhabitants, the number under each sex and the number under each of the three classes referring to age. The number of villages so tested was 27. They were all Agricultural villages of different sizes, and were situated in different parts of the Lahore, Choonian and Kussoor Pergunnahs, and inhabited by people of different castes and religions. They may be regarded as fair representatives of the Agricultural villages in the Baree Doab portion of the District. The total population of these 27 villages was 17,154, classified as follows :—

	Males.				Females.				Total.			
	18	12-18	12	Total	18	12-18	12	Total.	18	12-18	12	Total.
Persons, ..	5,242	645	3,480	9,367	4,478	360	2,949	7,787	9,720	12-18	6,429	17,154
Percentage, ...	55 9	6 9	37 2	100 0	57·5	4 6	37 9	100 0	56 6	5 9	37 5	100 0

90. The proportion of females between 12 and 18 shewn in the above Statement is slightly less than the proportion shewn for the District generally, which rather militates against my view that the number of females shewn at that age in the return is below the mark. It should be remembered, however, that the number on which the percentage is calculated is small, and therefore much weight should not be attached to it.

91. It will be seen that in the 27 villages above referred to, 37·5 per cent of the population were under 12, as compared with 35 2, the percentage in the district generally. I quote this result not so much with any view of putting it forward as the actual percentage of children in the population, but to establish the broad general fact, of which I am myself fully convinced, that in this country the proportion of children under 12 to the total population is much in excess

of the proportion existing in European countries. The difference in this respect between India and European countries is so great that Mr. Plowden in his Census Report for the North-Western Provinces could come to no other conclusion than that the returns for the North-Western Provinces must be inaccurate in this point. I doubt, however, whether this is a correct inference. If out of a population of 17,154 persons, enumerated with the greatest care, and fairly representing the agricultural population of this district, 37·5 per cent were found to be under 12 years of age, I see no reason to suppose that the proportion for the district generally, which is shewn by the returns to be 35·2 per cent, must be too high. Moreover, in every Province in India where a Census has been taken with any care, in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Hydrabad Assigned Districts, the proportion of children under 12 or 14 is found to be relatively much in excess of the proportion in European countries. The proper conclusion to be drawn from these facts is, I think, not that the Indian returns are inaccurate but that in reality the proportion of children to adults is much higher in India than in Europe.

92. Various reasons have been assigned in the North-Western Provinces report for this disproportion, and some of them may be more or less operative. But in my opinion the excess of children in this country is mainly attributable to the system of early marriages which is so universal here. A little consideration will shew how this operates. Take two girls born in the same year one in India and the other in England. The death-rate may for the present purpose be assumed to be the same in the two countries. Both girls live till (say) the age of 21. By that time the Indian has been married for several years and has had two or three children; the English girl is not married or if married she has only one child. This is a glaring case but it may be taken as illustrating the general effect of early marriages.

It may be that if both girls, the English and the Indian, had lived till the age of 50 they would have had about the same number of children, but then the chances are very much against their living to that age, and as the Indian begins to have children at a much earlier age than the English girl, the chances are very much in her favor that she will have more children than the latter. In fact where the rate of mortality is the same in two countries, more children must be born in the country where the people marry at an early age than in the country where marriage is deferred till a later date. Suppose the average age of mariage in India to be 14 and in England 21, (I name these numbers at random). All the population in India between the ages of 14 and 21 are married and having children, while in England none are born to the population between those ages. The population in India have thus a great start of the population in England and they can never be overtaken by the latter, inasmuch as many will have died in England before attaining the age of 21 and many more of those who survive till that age will die before they have the same number of children as their compeers in India who married at an earlier age.

93. Assuming the rate of mortality and of fecundity at different ages to be the same in India as in England it would be possible to calculate the effect which the difference in ages at which marriage is celebrated in the two countries must have on the relative proportion of children in the two countries respectively, but as the calculation is complicated by a variety of considerations, I do not here attempt it. I think, however, it will be seen from the general considerations above adverted to that early marriage must have a marked effect in increasing the proportionate number of children in a community."

Mr. Barkley's views.

181. Mr. Barkley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, holds that the number of persons between 12 and 18 years of age, and especially the number of females, has been understated, that adults are probably less than 60 per cent. of the population, and that children under 12 are less than 34 per cent. of the population. In fact he inclines somewhat to Mr. Plowden's opinion that the large excess of children shows the returns to be inaccurate, and his arguments are mainly intended to show how the inaccuracy may be inferred. He remarks as follows:

Extract paras. 9 and 10 of the Mooltan Census Report.

9. The return of population according to ages is not such as to bear any strict scrutiny. It is, however, as well to examine the figures, even if the only result of the examination be to shew that they cannot be depended upon. It may prevent any attempt to draw elaborate deductions from premises so unsatisfactory. We find, then, that of the whole population of 471,563, 162,189 or 34·4 per cent. are returned as below 12, 22,224 or 4·71 per cent. as from 12 to 18 years of age and 287,150 or 60·89 per cent. as above 18, that is, there are 12·9 adults living

for every boy or girl between the ages of 12 to 18, which, if we take 12 intervals of 6 years each from 18 to 90, and make the extravagant supposition that, notwithstanding the reductions by death which must have occurred since they were all aged from 12 to 18, 6, 12, 18 or more years ago, there are as many people living in each of these intervals, as there are now living between 12 and 18, would give 20,462 people above 90 years of age in the present population of the District.

If we confine ourselves to Females, the result is yet more startling. We find 72,580 Females or 34·54 per cent. under 12, 7,705 or 3·66 per cent. from 12 to 18 years old, and 129,875 or 61 8 per cent. above 18, that is, on the same supposition as before, the number above 18 being 16·9 times the number from 12 to 18, there must be 6,595 Females above 114 years of age. Again, if we take Hindoo Females alone, we find out of a total of 37,203, 11,370 or 30·56 per cent. under 12, 1092 or 2·94 per cent. from 12 to 18 years of age, and 24,741 or 66·5 per cent. above 18. The number from 12 to 18 is thus $\frac{1}{22.5}$th part or $\frac{4}{90}$th of that above 18, and calculating as before, we would find 717 Hindoo Females above 150 years of age. The only reasonable conclusion is of course that a large proportion of Females between 12 and 18 must have been returned either as adults or as under 12 years, of age. But the error is by no means confined to the case of Females, though it is much more glaring in the returns of Females than in those of Males.

The total number of Hindoo Males is for instance 49,806, of these 14,888 or 29·89 per cent. are returned as under 12 2950 or 5 92 per cent. as from 12 to 18 and 31 968 or 64·19 per cent as above 18, and of the whole Male population numbering 261,403, we find 89,609 or 34·28 per cent. under 12 years of age 14,519 or 5 55 per cent. from 12 to 18, and 157,275 or 60 17 per cent. above 18. The number returned from 12 to 18 years of age, though nearly double the number of Females of the same age, is still evidently much too small, and the only inference that can safely be drawn from the figures is that fewer Males than Females have been returned as above 18, though really younger. What proportion of the children returned as under 12 were really over that age there is nothing whatever to shew, and it is equally uncertain what proportion of the adults returned were really under 18 years of age, but there can be little doubt that the figures with reference to both classes have been more or less vitiated by the inclusion of persons of the intermediate ages. We may perhaps safely infer that adults are less than 60 per cent. of the population, and that children under 12 are less than 34 per cent., but we can go no nearer to the truth, and Mr. Plowden, in his report of the Census of the North-Western Provinces in 1865, has given strong reasons for believing that the proportion of children under 12 must be very much less than 34 per cent.

10. It would perhaps have been idle to discuss this point so fully if there were any likelihood that the returns of age in other Districts would be more satisfactory. But from the Census Report of the North-Western Provinces it appears that the proportion of children under 12, there returned, varied from 31 91 per cent. in Ghazipoor to 39·02 per cent. in Gorakhpur, and where it was least the very small proportion of girls returned seems sufficient to shew that the returns were not more accurate than elsewhere. In Ghazipoor, for instance, boys were about 35 per cent. of the male population, while girls were about 28 per cent. of the female population. And in the Central Provinces the proportion of children under 14, according to the Census of 1866 was 37 3 in the Nagpur Division, 38 55 in the Jubbulpur Division, and close upon 40 per cent., for the whole Province, a proportion which corresponds very closely with that given by our Census for children under 18. It would thus seem that the errors betrayed by our returns are the normal errors of all Censuses in Northern India, and are likely to be found in every District of the Punjab, as well as at Multan. Under these circumstances, it may not have been labor in vain to point out their existence and nature.

182. Mr. Elsmie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder, holds, in common with Mr. Smyth, that the excess of children is owing to early marriages. He remarks as follows :— *Mr. Elsmie's views.*

Extract—paras. 22 to 25 of the Jullundhur Census Report.

22. I have given some thought to this point and I venture with some diffidence to bring to your notice what appears to be a very simple solution of the difficulty. It is this. The main reason of the large number of children alive at any one time in India is the fact that females are married at a much earlier age than in European countries. I have made several calculations and as yet I have been unable to detect any fallacy in the following proposition, *viz.*, the younger the age at which females are married in any country, the greater will be the number of children alive at any one time.

23. I will illustrate this by an extreme case. Suppose the average age at which females are married to be 15 years in India, and 20 years in England. Suppose that 10 females aged 15 are married in India, on the 1st January, 1815, and 10 females aged 20 are married on the same date in England. Suppose that at the end of 15 years each woman has had 15 daughters and has ceased bearing. On the 1st of January, 1831, therefore, the Indian wives would have 150 daughters and the English a similar number of whom none would be above 15 years of age. But supposing that all the Indian daughters were married at 15 and all the English at 20 and were all as prolific as their mothers what would be the result at a Census taken in 1845. The result is shown in the following Statement :—

| | 15 AND ABOVE. | | |

186. In India it is well-known that the great majority of females above the age of 14 are, or have been, married. In England and France it is only at some point after the age of 30 that the number of married women exceeds the number of unmarried. If, therefore the fecundity of Indian women were equal to that of English women, there should be a very much higher relative proportion of children in India than there really is.

187. The conclusion that the statistics seem to justify is, that the high proportion of children in India is due to the facts: Conclusions as to excess of children in India.

1*st*. That the majority of women are married.

2*nd*. That they marry very early.

This theory, however, can only be fully substantiated when accurate statistics have been collected to show the number of married women of every age, which has not been attempted in this or in any other Indian Census.

188. The general results are stated in the following table. It is not worth while to state the percentages of "Others," and it is better here also to include the class from 12 to 18 years of age with adults. SEX.

	Females.	*Males.*
In 100 of the total population there are, ...	45 52	54·48
„ 100 Adults (over the age of 12), ...	45·48	54·52
„ 100 Children (under 12), ...	45·76	54·24
„ 100 Sikh of all ages, ...	43·10	56 90
„ 100 Sikh Adults (over 12), ...	42·74	57·26
„ 100 Sikh Children (under 12), ...	43·80	56·20
„ 100 Hindoos of all ages, ...	44·95	55·05
„ 100 „ Adults (over 12), ...	44·63	55·37
„ 100 „ Children (under 12,)	45·59	54·41
„ 100 Mahomedans of all ages, ...	46·24	53·76
„ 100 „ Adults (over 12), ...	46·37	53·63
„ 100 „ Children (under 12), ...	45 98	54·02

189. It will be seen that of 100 adults 54·52 are males but of 100 children 54·24 only are males, so that the excess of males in the total population is, as before stated, greater among the adults, but the difference is very slight. Excess of Males.

190. The different proportions among the different sects are very remarkable. The greatest excess of males is among Sikh Adults. The smallest is among Mahomedan Adults; or, in other words, the highest percentage of females is among Mahomedan Adults and the lowest among Sikh Adults. The order according to excess of males, or paucity of females, is as follows:—

Sikhs—Adults, ...	Excess of Males, ...	14·62	per cent.
Do. of all ages, ...	„	13 8	„
Do. Children, ...	„	12·40	„
Hindoos—Adults. ...	„	10·74	„
Do. of all ages, ...	„	10 10	„
Do. Children, ...	„	8·82	„
Mahomedans—Children,	„	8·04	„
Do. of all ages, ...	„	7·52	„
Do. Adults, ...	„	7·26	„

191. The excess of males is in every case among the Sikhs, then follow the Hindoos, and among both these sects the excess is greater among the adults than among children. But among Mahomedans the excess is much greater among the children than among the adults.

192. An instance of an excess of males among Mahomedan children, as compared with adults, is to be found in the District Report of Delhi. It was found by a careful analysis of the figures for the three Tahseels and of the City, that while among Hindoo Adults the males exceed the females by $\frac{1}{12}$th, and among Hindoo Children by $\frac{1}{8}$th, the excess among Mahomedan Adults was only,—$\frac{1}{50}$th and among Mahomedan Children $\frac{1}{4}$th.

193. Among adult Mahomedans in Delhi the females actually exceeded the males, but this was a special case, owing perhaps to the destruction and departure of males during the mutiny. Among children, however, the males largely exceeded the females.

194. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur remarks that the higher percentage of males among Hindoos than among Mahomedans is owing to the greater difference in age between husbands and wives. This is in accordance with the conclusion arrived at in the North-Western Provinces Census Report.

195. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore found by very minute enquiry that the proportion of females was highest among the Mahomedans and lowest among the Sikhs. In particular villages the proportion of Sikh girls to 100 boys was as low as 31, and he was of opinion that the paucity of girls was due to unnatural causes. He found also that the disproportion between males and females was less observable among the agricultural than the non-agricultural classes, which is almost everywhere found to be the case. There are always a number of unmarried males in large towns, the inhabitants of which form a large part of the non-agricultural population. The general conclusion he came to, as to the excess of males over the females, was that it might be due either to more male infants being born, or to greater mortality among females, but that the latter of these causes was the more probable.

196. In the Central Provinces it was found that the number of adults of both sexes was about equal, but among children (under 14) the males were 53 and the females 47, and the conclusion come to was that "the number of male births considerably exceeds "the number of female births; while female infant life is better "preserved than male infant life."

197. In Berar the conclusion arrived at was very similar, and as one of the causes of the greater percentage of females in England as compared with India, it is suggested that the later age at which women in England marry may have some appreciable effect.

198. The proportions of the sexes may be shown as follows:—

Percentages in different Sects.

In the total population for every 100 males there are, ...	83·55	females.
In every hundred Mahomedan males, ...	85·99	"
" " "Others,"	81·94	"
" " Hindoos, ...	81·66	"
" " Sikhs, ...	75·74	"

199. According to Districts the highest percentages are as follows :—

Percentages in different Districts.

Huzara,	47 87	on total population.
Jhelum,	47 66	"
Kangra,	47 09	"
Goorgaon,	46 85	"
Shahpore,	46 90	"
Bunnoo,	46 42	"
Delhi,	46 40	"
Hooshyarpore,	46 28	"
Goojrat,	46 15	"
Dera Ismail Khan,	46·12	"

200. Several of these are Mahomedan Districts, where the percentage of females is usually higher than in Hindoo Districts, viz., Huzara, Jhelum, Shahpore, Bunnoo, Goojrat, Dera Ismail Khan. The percentage in Kangra is very high for a District populated almost entirely by Hindoos. There must be special reasons for this ; nearly 67 per cent. of the people are agriculturists, among whom the percentage of females is usually higher than among non-agriculturists. In the Districts of Delhi and Goorgaon, where the population is chiefly Hindoo, the high percentage of females may be due to the destruction and departure of males during the mutinies.

201. The percentage is lowest in the following Districts, (excluding Simla where the total numbers are too small to give a safe average, and where the population is peculiar.)

Umritsur,	43·95
Goojranwala,	44 18
Lahore,	44 49
Jhung,	44·36
Montgomery,	44·35
Mooltan,	44·57
Sirsa,	44 47
Dera Gazee Khan,	44 87
Ferozepore,	44 92
Hissar,	44 94

202. In Umritsur the large Sikh population may account for the low percentage of females. The other Districts are among the less fertile in the province. They contain a large pastoral population, among whom the proportion of females is naturally less than among people of better means and more settled habits. It is more difficult to account for the difference between the Districts of Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazee Khan, the circumstances of which are not dissimilar.

Female adults and female children taken separately.

203. When the percentages of female adults (over 12) and female children (under 12) are taken separately, the Districts do not follow in anything like the same order, or in other words, the excess in the number of females is not uniform in the two classes. In some Districts it is among female adults, and in others among female children.

204. The figures have been given above of ten Districts in which the excess of percentage of females is the highest and of ten Districts in which it is the lowest, of the latter there are several in which the percentage of female *children* is higher than of some of the

Districts in the first ten. But in the case of female adults there is no instance in which the percentage in the second ten even approaches the percentage in the first ten, that is to say, that where there is a deficiency of females in any District, as compared with other Districts, it is as a rule among the female adults and not among the female children. The proportion of female adults in different Districts varies much more than the proportion of female children. If so, the rate of mortality of female adults must be higher in the second ten Districts above mentioned than in the first ten. But there is nothing to show that this is really the case, and it is more likely that the apparent discrepancy is owing to the ages of females not having been correctly stated. The discrepancies, however, are not so great as to invalidate any conclusions founded on the statistics of the total numbers of children, male and female, in the Province.

Religions taken separately.

205. When separated according to religions, the percentage of females varies greatly in different Districts. In the following Districts the number of Sikh females to 100 Sikh males is very low :—

Kohat, ...	19·36
Goorgoan, ...	23 81
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	28·16
Delhi, ...	83 02

206. In all these Districts the total number of Sikhs is so small that the percentage is of no importance. The few Sikhs who are found there are engaged in service of some kind, and do not take their wives and families with them, or possibly they are for the most part unmarried.

207. The percentages according to religions should therefore be taken in those Districts where the number of persons of the particular religion is large. Viewed in this way, the percentage of Sikh females to Sikh males in the Sikh Districts does not vary greatly.

208. Among Hindoos the proportion of females does not vary greatly, except in a few Districts. The lowest is in :—

Kohat, ...	47·88
Peshawur, ...	58·96

209. In Huzara, however, where the number of Hindoos is almost as great as in Peshawur, the proportion of females is much greater, being 79·21, or very little below the general average. In Kangra, which is specially a Hindoo District, the percentage of females is as high as 89 67.

210. Among Mahomedans the proportion of females is higher than in any other sect. In no case (except Simla) is it less than 79 per 100 males.

211. The highest proportions are in the following Districts :—

Huzara, ...	93·35
Delhi, ...	92·03
Goorgaon, ...	90·55
Rohtuk, ...	92·12

The last three however are not exclusively Mahomedan Districts. In the Mahomedan Districts towards the Frontier the proportion is from 80 to 90.

212. It will be seen that in no District of the Punjab does the proportion of females to total population rise as high as 48 per cent., and that the excess of males is found in every sect, and at all ages. *Reasons for excess of Males.*

213. Whether this excess of males is owing to a greater number of male births or to greater mortality among females, cannot well be demonstrated without statistics of births and deaths. The latter are as yet very imperfect; the former have not been attempted at all for the whole province.

214. It is held by some that the greater estimation in which male life is held among Hindoos, and the comparative neglect with which female children are treated, may account to a large extent for the preponderance of males in the population. These two causes, however, would operate mainly during infancy. We find that even in adult life, when females are for the most part married and able to take care of themselves, males are still greatly in the majority. So that whatever be the relative rates of mortality in the two sexes there can be little doubt that the number of male births largely exceeds the number of female births. Moreover, the two causes above stated would operate chiefly among Hindoos, whereas the great bulk of the population of the Punjab is Mahomedan.

215. Until some better solution of the problem is found, the facts of the present Census justify the assumption that the excess of males is due to a greater number of male births. To account for this circumstance the two principal theories are: *Excess of Males due to excess of Male births.*

1st. That male births increase in proportion to the warmth of the climate. *Two theories.*

2nd. That male births increase in proportion as the age of the husband is greater than that of the wife.

216. The statistics of Europe are in favor of the first theory. In fact there is nothing inconsistent between the two theories. The excess of males may be due to both causes. The statistics of Europe are to a still greater extent in favor of the second theory. The question is which of the two causes exercises the greater influence on the question in India. The statistics of Eastern Countries, and even of the various parts of India, are not sufficient to admit of a deliberate conclusion on the first theory. It has been found both in Berar and the Central Provinces that the proportion of males is less than in the Punjab. Even in the N. W. Provinces it is somewhat less. Now the Punjab is hotter in a few of the hot months of the year than any of these Provinces, but it is colder in the coldest months, and the winter season is longer. Upon the whole, therefore, it may be said that the climate of the Punjab is colder than these three other Provinces, yet the proportion of males is larger. The first theory must therefore be dismissed for the present, though if there be any truth in it future enquiries may help to elucidate it as regards Eastern Countries.

217. The second theory, which is that discussed with so much elaboration and ability in the North West Provinces Census Report, and which is adopted as the solution of the question in these Provinces, is probably equally correct in the Punjab. At the same time it must be remembered that the disparity of age between husband and wife is admitted to be much less among Mahomedans than among Hindoos. Now the greater part of the population in the Punjab are Mahomedans, and yet the disproportion between the sexes is greater than elsewhere, whereas according to this theory *Probability of second theory.*

it should be less. But the fact that there should be a smaller proportion of males among Mahomedans, with whom the disparity of age between husband and wife is less than with Hindoos, shows that there is some truth in the theory.

218. Instances are not wanting to show that there is a real deficiency of women in the Punjab. The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa mentions that girls are brought from Patna, and sold in Umballa for the *bona fide* purpose of being married to residents of the District.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

219. The crime of female infanticide was supposed to be practised chiefly among the Hill Rajpoots. These are found chiefly in Kangra. But the Deputy Commissioner of that District comes to the conclusion that as "the proportion of female children is less "among Mahomedans, who are never suspected of the crime, than "among Hindoos with whom the crime formerly prevailed," there is reason to believe that the crime has ceased to exist.

220. It must be observed, however, that the Mahomedan population of Kangra is exceedingly small, and does not afford a safe basis for such an argument. Of the total population no less than 93 24 per cent,, are Hindoos. The proportion of females below 18 in Kangra is 18·24 to total population, which is below the average of the Province. But the proportion of female children under 12 is not materially less than in neighbouring Districts, and the province generally. The Commissioner of Jullundhur has examined the figures for the three Districts of his Division very narrowly and observes that they do not show much on this point. He remarks also that the crime of female infanticide existed almost exclusively among the highest classes of Rajpoots, who bear but a small proportion to the total of Hindoos,

221. The Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Hooshyarpore have paid considerable attention to the subject. The latter gives a statement of the population of suspected villages. But the result shows that the percentage of females under 12 (44·1) is not materially below the average for the Province.

222. As the crime among the Hill Rajpoots of high caste attracted greater attention in former days than among other classes, and as greater efforts have been made for its suppression in this class than in any other, it may reasonably be supposed that it has to a great extent been extinguished, and this is the impression of officers who have paid the greatest attention to the subject.

223. But, on the other hand, more recent enquiries have tended to show that the crime is practised by Sikh and Hindoo Juts who were not formerly suspected of it. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has directed his enquiries specially to this point, and makes the following interesting remarks on the subject.

Extract from Lahore Census Report, paras. 74 *to* 84.

74. I suspect that the practice of female infanticide is not yet extinct in this District. Actual violence is perhaps seldom employed, but the child's death is no less effectually secured in other ways.

75. As above stated, the proportion of females to males is relatively greater among the population under 12 years of age than among the population above 12. This higher proportion is observable among every creed and in every Purgunah, with the exception of the Sikhs and those classed as "Others" in the Kussoor Pergunah. The exception in this case is so marked as reasonably to give rise to a suspicion that there are other than natural causes at work to keep down the number of female children. Since my suspicions were first aroused I have while on tour been quietly making enquiries on the subject, and the result of my enquiries strengthens me in the belief that female infanticide, no

less real because it is effected by negative rather than violent means, is more common than is ordinarily supposed. I was talking a few days ago on this subject with a very intelligent Zaildar, who stated openly that infanticide was still practised among the Sikh Juts. I could not of course expect him to name any particular instance of the crime, but I asked him to name some villages notorious for the practice. He at once named Jumshire, Raja Jung, Sohurree, Boogeeana, Manga, Khaie Now and Kohna, Boochokee. I referred to the Census Returns of these Villages and found the Sikh population returned as follows :—

Village.	Caste.	SIKHS.							
		Males.				Females.			
		Above 18.	12 to 18.	Under 12.	Total.	Above 18.	12 to 18.	Under 12.	Total.
Jumshire, ...	Siddhoo, ..	221	24	142	387	160	17	44	221
Raja Jung, ...	Sundhoo, ...	379	39	229	647	301	20	172	498
Sohuree, ...	Virk, ...	304	38	146	488	223	24	122	369
Boogeeana, ...	Sundhoo, ...	176	21	138	335	164	12	52	238
Manga,...	Do.	523	49	297	869	397	32	212	641
Khai Now, ...	Do.	88	10	36	134	78	5	30	113
Khai Kohna, ...	Do.	52	13	36	101	44	5	16	65
Boochokee, ...	Do.	289	71	52	412	178	25	48	251
Total.... ...		2,032	265	1,076	3,373	1,545	140	706	2,391

76. These villages shew in the aggregate only 65·6 females to every 100 males among the children under 12 years of age, a result which confirms the Zaildar's statement. His statement is more strikingly confirmed if, instead of viewing the result in the aggregate, individual villages are examined. Thus in Jumshire there are only 44 girls under 12 years of age to 142 boys, or in the ratio of 31 to 100. The results are as follows :—

Village.	Boys under 12	Girls under 12.	No of girls to every 100 boys.
Jumshire, ...	142	44	31·0
Khai Kohna,...	36	16	·44 4
Boogeeana, ...	138	62	44 9
Manga, ...	297	212	71·4
Raja Jung, ...	229	172	75 1
Khai Now, ...	36	30	83 3
Suhoree, ...	146	122	·83 5
Boochokee, ...	52	48	92 3

77. The figures for Jumshire, Khaie Kohna and Boogeeana are startling, and if correct, seem to indicate that the practice of infanticide is common in those villages. In Manga and Raja Jung, the proportion of Female to Male children is considerably below the average. In the remaining three villages, the proportion is equal to, or above, the average.

78. Of course, too much weight should not be attached to individual instances of villages having a deficiency of female children, but the fact, that in 5, out of 8 villages named by the Zaildar, there is a great deficiency of female children, does certainly tend to support his statement.

79. I enquired whether the practice was more prevalent among particular Sikh clans than others, but in this respect I was told there was no difference. With the view of enquiring into this point I got the following statement compiled, giving details of population for each of the leading Jut tribes—Sundoo, Siddhoo, Gill, Bhoolur, Dhillon, Virk. In preparing the table I selected as many of the leading Sikh Jut villages in each Pergunnah as I could ascertain to belong distinctly to one of the above clans. The statement does not pretend to shew the total number of each class in each Pergunnah, but it gives a fair idea as to the relative strength of the clans in different parts of the District.

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80. The general result shewn is, that among the leading Sikh clans of this District the proportion of females to males below the age of 12 is as 72 5 to 100, while among the total Sikh population under the age of 12 it is as 77·7 to 100 and among the total population of all classes under that age as 85 9 to 100. This general result is sufficiently remarkable in itself.

81. Unusual disproportion between the sexes under the age of 12 is observable in all the above clans, with the exception of the Virks, among whom the sexes under the age of 12 are in the proportion of 83·5 females to 100 Males. In Shurrukpore Pergunnah, where the Virks are in considerable strength, the proportion of females to males at the above age rises in that clan as high as 85 8 to 100. In this Pergunnah they are surrounded by a Mahomedan population, among whom infanticide or ill treatment or neglect of female children is unknown, and it, may be that the Virks are influenced by the good example set them in this respect by their Mahomedan neighbours. This, however, would not account for the relatively high proportion of female children observable among the Virks in the Kussoor, Pergunnah, where they are surrounded on all sides by Sundhoos and other Sikh clans, among whom there is only too much reason to fear that infanticide, or, at any rate, ill-treatment of female children is not uncommon.

82. Of all the clans, the Gills shew the smallest proportion of female to male children, and especially the Gills of the Kussoor Pergunnah. Next to them come the Dhillons, and especially the Dhillons of the Lahore and Kussoor Pergunnahs. The proportion is also small among the Bhoolurs of the Kussoor Pergunnah. I have selected out of these classes the following villages as exhibiting among the Sikh population a great deficiency of female children. There may be some smaller villages of the Gill, Dhillon and Bhoolar clans, shewing even a greater disproportion than those I have selected, but I preferred to select large villages as likely from their large populations to give more reliable averages.

Clan.	Village.	Pergunnah.	Male (Sikhs.)				Female (Sikhs.)				No of Females to every 100 Males below age of 12.
			18	12-18	12	Total.	18	12-18	12	Total.	
Gill, ...	Soobraon,	Kussoor.	472	67	330	869	387	50	156	593	47·3
	Dooble	Do.	107	18	104	229	110	14	38	162	30·5
	Tulwundee Sobha Singh.	Do.	96	18	64	178	73	12	28	113	43 7
	Boondala,	Do.	89	9	63	161	72	10	41	123	65·1
Dhillon,	Busseen,	Lahore.	208	22	130	360	188	11	67	266	51·5
	Sood Singh,	Kussoor.	596	73	415	1,084	527	35	228	790	54·9
Bhoolur,	Loolianee,	Kussoor.	295	46	209	550	261	21	142	424	67 9
	Rajoke,	Do.	197	29	169	395	170	9	94	273	53 6
	Vegul,	Do.	81	15	68	164	81	5	43	122	63 2
	Rai,	Do.	73	18	57	118	56	6	36	98	63·1
	Duftoo,	Do.	112	11	105	228	113	7	74	194	70 5

83. The figures shewn in the above statement if they are correct (and I have no reason to doubt their correctness) are very remarkable. That there should be only 47 Females to 100 Male children among the Sikhs of Soobraon, 51 to 100 in Bhu-seen, 55 to 100 in Sood Singh, or even 68 to 100 in Loollianee, must be the result of other than natural causes. It is impossible to account for it satisfactorily by saying that the Male births must be in excess of Females, or that there must be greater mortality from natural causes among Female Children than among Males. It is due I have no doubt to there being more deaths among Female than among Male Children, but that there are more deaths is due, I think, to unnatural causes.

84. The cause assigned for wishing to get rid of Female Children is the old one—the heavy expenses attending the marriage of daughters. That this presses very heavily upon respectable Sikhs of limited means there can be no doubt. A respectable Sikh, too proud to receive pecuniary consideration for his daughter's hand, is entangled in debt for life if he has three or four daughters to dispose of in marriage. As one after another is born he despairs of ever being able to bear the heavy burthen, and he hopes that the infants may die. Very moderate ill-treatment is sufficient to secure him his wish.

224. The subject of female infanticide is not one on which any light can be thrown by the General Statements of this Census. It must be left to the efforts of individual officers, and to minute enquiries made in selected localities and among particular castes.

Conclusion.

225. The statistics of the present Census are valuable and interesting in themselves, but even if they serve no other purpose than to afford a basis for the coming Census of 1871, the labor will not have been in vain.

226. In conclusion, the exertions of all the officers who took part in the work are deserving of commendation, but the following officers have shown by their reports that they have paid special attention to the subject and they are deserving of special praise.

Mr. T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner of Jullundhur.
" J. W. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.
" D. Fitzpatrick, " " Delhi.
" D. G. Barkley, " " Mooltan.
" G. R. Elsmie, " " Jullundhur.
" J. B. Lyall, Settlement Officer of Kangra.
Major E. Paske, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.
Major W. G. Davies, " " Goordaspore.
Captain Tighe, " " Umballa.
Mr. W. E. Blyth, " " Montgomery.
Mr. Roberts, Assistant Commissioner of Loodiana.

J. A. E. MILLER,

Secy. to the Financial Commissioner,

Punjab.

1st January, 1870.